A TALE OF TWO EMPIRES: PART II
THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

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MAY 29, 1453: THE TURKS TAKE CONSTANTINOPLE

I. INTRODUCTION
- 1261 Michael VIII Palaeologus enters Constantinople
  - 1204-1261 Byzantines exiled to Nicaea; Epirus, Trabzon
  - restoration of Roman imperial tradition in Constantinople
1. Loss of territory
  - kingdom: Constantinople and environs + Thrace
    - Peloponnese: Mistras, Corinth
  - lands of the Nicaean Kingdom
  - recalcitrant Greek warlords
  - Epirus, Trabzon independent
  - Second Bulgarian Empire (1187-1393)
  - Serbia independent since early 12th c.
    - Stephen Nemanja (reg. 1167-1196)
    - Stephen Uroš II Milutin (reg. 1282-1321)
      - invades Macedonia; Skopje falls in 1282
      - St. George, Staro Nagoricino, Macedonia
      - Chilandari Monastery, Mt. Athos; Panteleimon restored
    - Stephen Dušan (reg. 1331-1355), Mt. Athos
2. Constantinople in ruins
  - Great Palace, stripped of roofing > ruins
  - retreat to Blachernae Palace
  - Hippodrome standing but deserted
  - Church of the Holy Apostles pillaged
  - depopulation > city to ruins, farmland, and pastures
  - population concentrations: Studion, Blachernae, Chora, Golden Horn shores, Galata, Hagia Sophia and Patriarch’s Palace
  - churches, monasteries, convents, mansions pillaged of books, art, wealth
3. Population demoralized
  - rumors of the Anti-Christ
  - “The List of Roman Emperors”
  - population unfit for defense of city & empire
4. Increasing power of Italian maritime cities
  - Venice & Genoa as Byzantium’s navy and merchant marine
  - trade concessions: tax breaks, ports, islands; Galata to Genoa
5. Decline in state revenues
  - trade stranglehold of Italian maritime cities
  - cost of court, church, Constantinople
  - cost of mercenary armies, tribute to neighbors
  - “feudalization” of Byzantium > revenues to monastic complexes and landlord-warriors
  - debasement of coinage > rise in prices > fall in revenues > debasement of coinage
  - increase taxation > near total economic collapse

II. BYZANTIUM’S ENEMIES: THE SERBS AND THE OTTOMAN TURKS
- 1243 Battle of Kösedağ, Il Khan Mongols defeat Seljuk Sultan of Rum
- 1258 Mongols capture Baghdad, fall of the Empire of the Grand Seljuk
- Anatolia in chaos > petty principalities, ghazi states
  - influx of pagan Turkish tribes fleeing Mongols
- 1258 birth of Osman / Othman > Osmanli / Ottoman dynasty
  - prophecies and omens of greatness
- son of Ertogrul
  - 400 horsemen
  - fought with Seljuks against Mongols in 1243 (?)
  - awarded a holding near Eskişehir
- Ertogrul and Osman convert to Islam
- 1281 Ertogrul dies > Osman becomes chief
- 1301 Osman defeats Byzantine army outside Nicomedia
  - without abilities to breach Nicomedia’s walls
  - fame of victory attracts Islamic ghazis and Christian akritai
- 1301-1320 Osman’s conquests of smaller towns in western Anatolia
  - Byzantium hires Grand Catalan Company > rampage through Greece > Athens (1311)
- 1315-1321 Theodore Metochites and the Chora Monastery
- 1320 Nicaea, Nicomedia, Bursa isolated from one another & Constantinople
  - Osman’s siege of Bursa begins
- 1326 Bursa falls to Ottoman Turks
  - Osman’s death (?); buried in Bursa
  - Bursa becomes capital of Ottoman realm
  - massive conversion to Islam, recruits to Ottoman army
  - Orhan to power, takes title of “Sultan”
- 1329-1331 siege of Nicaea
- 1334 Dušan’s conquest of Macedonia: Ohrid, Prilep, Kastoria
- 1337 Epirus submits to Constantinople
- 1337 Nicomedia
  - no significant aid from Constantinople (constant dynastic civil war)
  - populations given free passage to Constantinople; refused
  - massive conversions and enlistment in Ottoman army
- 1340s-1350s civil war in Byzantine Empire
  - rivals call in Serbs (Dušan) and Seljuks and Ottomans (Orhan) and Bulgarians
- 1342-1350 Zealots seize power in Thessalonike
- 1346 Dušan crowned “Emperor of the Serbs and Greeks” at Skopje
  - Serbian Patriarchate at Peč
  - Serbian control of Mt. Athos
- 1347 John VI crowned
  - marries Theodora to Orhan
  - Byzantine revenues 1/7 that of Genoa
  - Byzantium slashes import taxes > Genoa attacks
- “allies” plunder Byzantine lands > agriculture destroyed
- Turks ferried into Europe during dynastic wars
- 1348 plague hits Constantinople
- 1350 Ibn Battuta visits Constantinople
- 1350 Grand Duke of Moscow sends money for repair of Hagia Sophia
  - money spent to pay Ottoman mercenaries to fight Serbs
- 1354 Ottomans seize Gallipoli when John VI unable to pay soldiers
  - invited into Europe, not invaded Europe
- 1355 Dušan dies
  - John V (returned to power) offers to Innocent VI submission of Orthodox to Roman
- 1359 Ottoman troops march up to the walls of Constantinople
  - John V submits to Orhan as a vassal
- 1365 Hadrianopolis (Edirne, Turkey) falls to Murad I (reg. 1362-1389)
  - Edirne becomes capital of Ottoman Empire
- 1372 Ottomans up the Vardar River > conquest of Macedonia
- 1385 Silistra falls; Ottomans on the Danube
- 1387 Ottomans sack Thessalonike; Konya conquered
- 1389 Battle of Kosovo
  - 1387 Lazar of Serbia defeats Ottoman army
  - 1389 Lazar from Krusevac to Kosovo
  - Murad I leads Ottoman army to Kosovo
  - Milosh “converts & deserts” > assassinates Murad I
  - Bayezid I to throne; Yakub strangled

III. BAYEZID I YILDIRIM (reg. 1389-1403)

-yildirim = (T) lightning-bolt
- Kosovo: victory or defeat; hindsight
  - Serbia a vassal state: money & troops to Ottomans
- 1390 Battle of Philadelphia
  - Ottoman conquest of last Byzantine city in Asia
  - Serbs & Byzantine troops led by Manuel II
- 1391 Bayezid I takes Golbac
- 1394 Marko’s Castle at Prilep falls to Turks
  - 1395 Marko dies fighting with Turks against Vlachs
- 1396 Hungarian Crusade of Sigismund of Hungary
  - lull in 100 Years War
  - sanction of Pope Boniface IX (reg.1389-1404)
  - Crusaders assemble at Buda: Hungarians, French, Hospitallers, Venice, Genoa
  - sail down Danube to Nicopolis, Bulgaria < siege
  - Bayezid starting siege of Constantinople
  - Crusaders lay idle 16 days
  - French cavalry attacks uphill; Ottoman charge; Hungarian retreat & escape
- 1397 Bayezid conquers Peloponnese
- 1399 siege of Constantinople resumes
- 1400 Manuel II Palaeologus tours western Europe for aid
- 1402 Anadolu Hisar constructed, Bayezid demands surrender of Constantinople
- Timurlane / Tamurlane / Timur the Lame (1336-1405)
  - ½ Mongol (Genghis Khan) ½ Turkish
  - 1393 conquest of Baghdad, flight of “Seljuk Sultan” to Bayezid
    - Timur demands extradition, Bayezid refuses
  - 1402 Timur’s ultimatum & Bayezid’s rejection > war
  - Edward Gibbon on Timur and Bayezid
- 1402 Battle of Ankara; Ottomans defeated
  - Bayezid captured; legends of Bayezid’s wife, the golden cage
  - Timur lays waste all Ottoman possessions in Anatolia > freedom to locals
- 1403 Bayezid commits suicide; 1405 Timur dies planning invasion of China
- 1403-1413 civil war amongst the sons of Bayezid

IV. RESURRECTION OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE
- 1413 Mehmet I emerges victorious from fratricidal dynastic wars
- 1413-1421 Mehmet I re-conquers lands of the Ottoman Empire in Europe and Anatolia
- Gonzales de Clavijo (1405) re: Constantinople
- 1417 Manuel II Palaeologus constructs the Hexamilion
- 1421 Murad II to throne
- 1422 Murad lays siege to Constantinople
  - use of canon
  - population rallies after apparition of Virgin Mary
  - rebellions in Anatolia
- 1423 Murad II destroys the Hexamilion
  - slaving expedition into Peloponnese
- 1423 Manuel II Palaeologus sells Thessalonike to Venice
- 1430 Ottomans capture Thessalonike
- 1438 John VIII Palaeologus travels to Council of Ferrara-Florence
  - union of churches; Greek submission to Rome
  - military aid from west to Constantinople
  - accord signed: repudiated by Greek clerics in Constantinople; no aid
- 1441 John Corvinus Hunyadi (1387-1456)
  - Voivode of Transylvania, Regent of Kingdom of Hungary
  - defeats Ottomans at Semendria (Belgrade)
  - stationed in Belgrade > increasingly daring raids against Ottomans
  - Pope Eugenius IV rallies Christians to Hunyadi > Crusade
- 1443 Crusaders gather at Smederevo
  - Hunyadi, George Brankovic, King Vladislav III of Poland-Hungary
  - Niš captured; defeats Ottomans in pitched battles
- 1443 Skanderbeg raises the standard of revolt in Albania
  - George (Gjergj) Kastrioti (1403-1468)
  - born in Krujë, Albania to Gjon Kastrioti
  - as hostage to Ottomans > converts to Islam
  - legend: childhood friend of Mehmet II the Conqueror
  - trained as soldier; victories > Arnavutlu İskander Bey
- 1443 Hunyadi captures Niš
  - Skanderbeg defects with 300+ Albanians; captures Krujë; raises standard of revolt
  - 1444 Skanderbeg forms League of Lezhë > guerrilla warfare against Ottomans
- 1443 Despot Constantine of Mistras attacks Ottomans
  - rebuilds Hexamilion
  - conquers Thebes and Athens
- 1444 Murad II arranges truce with Crusaders > 10-year peace
  - Christian defections from Crusade
  - remnants of Crusade under Hunyadi meet Murad II at Varna
  - November 10, 1444 dawn to dusk battle
  - Hunyadi escaped but captured by Vlad Dracul
  - 30,000+ Ottoman dead
- November 1444 Murad II retires > Mehmet II to throne
  - Murad pursues religious & scholarly studies
  - Mehmet ill-educated, undiplomatic, alienates army, obsessed with Constantinople
  - friction, chaos, in-fighting at court
  - court & army officials beg Murad to return
- 1446 Murad II returns to throne; Mehmet sent into seclusion
- 1446 Hexamilion destroyed (again)
  - invasion of Peloponnese
  - 60,000 Christian prisoners taken
  - Mistras made a tributary vassal state
  - Corinth captured
- 1448 Second Battle of Kosovo
  - Germans, Hungarians, Rumanians under Hunyadi
  - Albanians under Skanderbeg stopped by Serbs allied with Ottomans
  - Murad II (+ Mehmet) with superior forces
  - 4-day battle of cavalry charges, artillery duels, infantry rallies
  - Wallachians desert, Christian forces crumble; Hunyadi escapes; imprisoned by Serbs
- 1448 John VIII Palaeologus dies without male heirs
  - Mistras: Despot Constantine crowned Constantine XI
  - 1449 hired Spanish galleon transports Constantine XI to Constantinople
  - defense of city as first priority
- 1450 Murad II (and Mehmet?) besiege Skanderbeg at Krujë
  - Pope Nicholas V, “…athlete of Christ…”
- 1451 Murad II dies > Mehmet II back to power
  - half-brother smothered
  - Janissaries “bribed” with coronation donative
  - rebellions in Anatolian provinces
  - confirms existing peace treaties
  - Constantine XI demands more money for upkeep of Orhan (Mehmet’s cousin)
- 1452 Rumeli Hisar constructed; Cut-Throat Castle
  - installed with canons made by Urban the Hungarian
  - “toll” established; Venetian attempt to run toll fails

V. THE FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE
- anti-siege: failure of past sieges, blow to Ottoman prestige
  - Constantinople a convenient commercial middleman between Turks and Europe
  - logistics of provisioning army and navy
- pro-siege: past failures due to inadequate preparations
  - Constantinople’s existence a blow to Ottoman prestige
  - Constantinople weak, without allies, Italians will betray city
  - allurement of 3-day pillage
- November 1452: decision to go to war
- Mehmet II assembles land and sea forces
  - only frontier garrisons and city police left behind
  - land forces: 80,000 regulars; 20,000 Bashi-bazouks; 12,000 Janissaries
  - sea forces: 6 triremes; 10 biremes; 15 galleys; 75 fustae (fast ships); 20 troop transports
  - canon: in use 100 years; small; troop dispersal; inaccurate; dangerous
    - 69 canons cast
    - Urban the Hungarian makes offers to Constantine XI & Mehmet II; the Orban
- Constantine XI assembles land and sea forces
  - refuses Hunyadi’s aid in exchange for land
  - 7,000 able-bodied (4,983 Greeks, 2,000 foreigners)
  - Giovanni Giustiniani Longo & 700
  - 26 ships in Golden Horn; boom strengthened guarded by 10 ships
  - moats cleaned out; towers and wall repaired; gates blocked
  - manpower to middle wall; canons on city wall; sea wall towers with monks as spotters
  - pleas sent to West for aid
- 2 April 1453 Mehmet II arrives at siege
  - Byzantine sortie and retreat; bridges over moat demolished
  - Mehmet deploys forces for a land and sea blockade and assault
- 6 April Mehmet’s peace and surrender proposal refused
  - artillery bombardment begins; repairs during night; mining and sapping operations
- 9 April assault on boom fails; constant day-night bombardment started
- 18 April night assault on walls fails
- 20 April 3 Genoese ships cut through blockade; food and armaments
- 22 April Mehmet hauls 70 ships overland into Golden Horn Harbor
  - plan suggested by a Genoese from Galata (?)
  - failure to destroy Byzantine fleet or breach sea walls
  - necessity of more manpower on Golden Horn walls
- supplies running low on both sides
- continual bombardment and repairs
- dissension in Turkish and Christian camps
- 7 May Turkish troops reach middle wall; Ottoman standard-bearer killed; Christians rally
- 14 May bombardment of city from Turkish ships in Golden Horn
- 16, 17, 21 May assaults on boom fail
- 16 May Turkish mines discovered and countermined (Johannes Grant)
- 18 May Turks drag gigantic siege tower into place
  - tower exploded during night by Christians
- 23 May Turkish miners captured and tortured > reveal mines; mines destroyed
  - Venetian galley arrives at night, “…no aid from West...”
- 25 May Mehmet’s peace and surrender proposal refused again
  - Constantine XI urged to leave; refuses
  - Mehmet’s war council: final assault or lift siege
- 26-27 May heaviest artillery bombardment; feverish repairs
- 28 May Turks rest troops and guns
  - Christian procession of icons along walls; Orthodox-Catholic Mass in Hagia Sophia
  - Constantine XI orders gates locked on inner wall
  - dusk: cannons dragged to moat, fired
- 29 May 1:30 a.m. assault begins along entire length of land walls
  - εἰς τὴν πόλιν (eis ten polin) war cry; drums beating
  - charge of the Bashi-bazouks
  - assault of regulars
  - Orban brings down Lycus stockade; Turkish charge beaten back
- dusk assault of Janissaries; strict discipline and order
  - moat filled with dead; defenders holding back Janissaries
- Kerkopoporta discovered; Janissary charge; gate closed
- Giovanni Giustiniani Longo wounded > ship; Genoese desert city
- Turks force Kerkopoporta open
- Mehmet orders Janissaries to re-attack
- Constantine XI to Lycus breach
- defense collapses > Ottomans into the city; 3-day pillage
- many Christians escape by ship; flight to Hagia Sophia; rumors of avenging angel
- 3:00 p.m. Mehmet II enters city
  - examines breach; inquires after Constantine XI (?)
  - sends in police to stop slaughter > enslavement or ransom
  - to Hagia Sophia; stops vandalism; offers sanctuary to Christians
  - dusk: “la ilaha illallah; Muhammad rasullah”
  - Mehmet spends night in monastery outside city
- 30 May Mehmet II mounts dome of Hagia Sophia to survey city
- 31 May Mehmet orders end to pillage
  - Constantinople emptied of all peoples; guards posted at walls and gates

VI. THE OTTOMAN TURKS AMONGST THE CHRISTIANS
How could a small tribe come to rule over so many subject peoples?
- Ottomans in Anatolia
  - Osman’s & Orhan’s victories over Moslems and Christians
  - fair division of spoils
  - magnet for Moslem and Christian warriors, administrators
  - Turkish hinterland
  - conversions; general disgust with Constantinople
  - conversion never an impediment to rise amongst Osmanlis
- “Ottomans” [tribe of Osman] probably a minority by 1337 (Nicomedea)
- “Ottoman” not a racial designation but a political affiliation
  - opt into Ottoman Oikoumene as per Byzantine Oikoumene
  - Murad I: ½ Turkish + ½ Greek
- Ottomans in Europe
  - Ottomans cut off from Turkish hinterland; Ottomans decidedly a minority
1. Division and hostility amongst Christians
2. Easy terms of vassalage for defeated Christians
  - no forced conversions
  - armies and governments left intact
  - tribute and service as auxiliary forces in Ottoman military
3. Special care not to alienate peasantry
  - taxes lowered; forced labor abolished (except wartime)
  - law and order established in countryside
4. Dervish lodges
  - rural lodges > nucleus of Turkish towns
  - urban lodges > centers of prosyletisation
5. Devshirme = (T) collection ≈ child tribute
  - founded by Orhan, Murad I (?)
  - every 5th year recruiter to non-Moslem village
  - boys physically fit; not only son, not sons of widow, 10/12-16/18
  - Istanbul > Anatolia: physical, linguistic, religious, military education
  - conversion to Islam and circumcision
  - contact maintained with families; rise to power
  - “Slaves of the Sultan”
    - government administration
    - Janissaries = (T) new troops
      - celibate monastic-warriors

The Bosphorus and Rumeli Hisar.
THE OTTOMAN RISE TO POWER

I. REVIEW
- 29 May 1453 Mehmet II enters Constantinople
- 30 May 1453 Mehmet II surveys city from dome of Hagia Sophia
- 31 May 1453 Mehmet II orders end of pillaging; empties city; systematic survey
  - Great Palace in ruins
  - Blachernae Palace in ruins; only Tekfur Palace survives
  - Hippodrome abandoned, in ruins
  - Hagia Sophia’s outbuildings in ruin; in need of repair
  - Church of the Holy Apostles robbed by Alexius III, vandalized by Crusaders
  - walls obliterated at spots by Mehmet’s canons
  - sea walls and boom largely intact; most harbors useable
  - Constantinople = 13 palisaded hamlets; overgrown land in between and ruins
  - male population ca. 7,000 + monks
  - Galata (Genoa) intact

II. MEHMET II AND CONSTANTINOPLE
1. 1,500 Janissaries to guard and repair city walls and major buildings; remove dead
2. News of conquest sent to fellow Islamic rulers
   - fate of Constantine XI (?)
     - killed in fight, not recognized > common grave
     - decapitated; head to Mehmet II; head identified by captive Greeks
     - head embalmed > Persia, Egypt, Mecca
     - body clandestinely buried by Byzantines
       - under main altar Hagia Sophia
       - Gül Camii (St. Theodosia); roses, feast day May 29
       - Church of the Holy Apostles
       - Golden Gate > legend
         - legends of the Sleeping Emperor; rescued by an angel before death
           - to a cave in Cappadocia; awakened at end of time
           - crowned in Hagia Sophia
           - drive out Turks, restore the empire
           - liberate the Church of the Holy Sepulchre & True Cross
           - universal reign established
           - buried at Golgotha; 1000 year reign
           - news spreads to West (by Genoese?)
     - 1453 Pope Nicholas V calls for a Crusade > no response
     - 1458 Pope Pius II organizes a Crusade > fizzes
     - 1460 Pope Pius II’s Letter to Sultan Mehmet II
     - 1463 Pope Pius II takes cross > assembles Crusade at Ancona; dies
3. Galata fortifications leveled
   - Genoese invited to remain
4. Plans to make Constantinople 3rd capital of Ottoman Empire
   - forced re-population; artisans from Bursa, Konya, Edirne
   - forced re-location of government officials
   - forced re-locations of Jews from Thessalonike, Greeks from Morea, Armenians
   - inducements to Genoese and Venetians
   - % of newly conquered lands’ populations > Constantinople
   - by 1477 census: population ca. 65,000
     - 14,548 houses, 3,667 shops and other buildings
     - Galata: 1,107 houses, 1,781 shops and other buildings
- tax and land inducements to Moslems
- a new city arising from old ruins

5. Georgios Scholarios > Gennadius installed as Patriarch of Constantinople
   - Hagia Sophia > Holy Apostles > Pammakaristos
   - authority over all Christians of the Empire
   - right to sit on the divan
   - clergy tax-exempt; churches inviolable (except Hagia Sophia)

6. Moshe Capsali installed as Chief Rabbi
   - similar rights granted
   - letters to Jewish communities in Europe: “come to Constantinople”
     - freedom from religious persecution
     - economic incentives to come & reside

7. New constructions
   - walls partially repaired; stones from ruined buildings inside walls
   - Yedikule = (T) Seven Towers
     - 4 from Byzantine rule (Golden Gate)
     - 3 by Mehmet II
     - treasury > prison
   - “Old Palace”
     - on site of Forum of Theodosius
     - 1454-1458, configuration unknown
     - “center” of new city > noise
     - becomes the harem until 1541
     - 1714 burned
     - 1870 demolished > University of Istanbul
   - Grand Bazaar / Bedestan
     - site of an earlier market (?); 515 stalls and iron-gated cellars
     - about same size today
     - income for upkeep of Ayasofia Mosque

- encourages funding of imarets
  - mosque-school-market-charitable institution
  - tax incentives
- Fatih Camii = (T) Mosque of the Conqueror
  - on site of the Church of the Holy Apostles (demolished > quarry)
  - architect: Atik Sinan
  - original mosque destroyed 1766 > rebuilt of different plan
- “New Palace” / Topkapi Sarai
  - noise and chaos around Old Palace > new location
  - 1459-1465 on site of ancient acropolis of Byzantium; deserted & ruined
  - site walled off; walls connected with sea walls
  - Topkapi = (T) Canon Gate
  - artillery placed on sea walls
  - walls include Hagia Eirene > munitions depot
  - residence of the Sultan and court officials
  - harem stays in Old Palace
  - buildings, pavilions and parks; four courts (?)
  - fires (1574, 1665, 1856) destroy structures of Mehmet’s era

- 1463 Mehmet II orders new and larger harbors to be dredged
  - arsenal (ship building) built
  - new boom across Golden Horn
  - boom pulled across Bosphorus

III. MEHMET II AT WAR
- 1455 Skanderbeg defeated at Berat
- 1455-1456 siege of Belgrade
  - Hunyadi arrives in late 1455; re-provisions fortress
  - forms relief army and Danube flotilla (200+ ships)
  - Giovanni da Capistrano raises a farmers’ crusade
  - Hunyadi’s flotilla destroys Ottoman fleet
  - Ottoman assault fails; Hunyadi and Capistrano pursue fleeing Turks
    - Ottoman camp captured
    - Mehmet II wounded, lifts siege > Istanbul
    - Pope Callixtus III orders tolling of victory bells
  - Hunyadi dies of plague

- 1457 Skanderbeg inflicts a crushing defeat on Ottoman army
- 1458 Acrocorinth, Athens (The City of the Wise) captured
  - Mehmet II impressed with Parthenon (church > mosque); no taxes on Athenians
- 1459 Ottomans capture Smederevo on the Danube
  - Monemvasia besieged

- by 1460 all Morea (Mistras) under Ottoman control
- 1461 Trabzon captured
  - Greeks + White Sheep Turks + Turkmen + Georgians vs Mehmet
  - eliminate all possible pretenders to the crown of Constantinople
  - last Comnenoi to Constantinople; death in Yedikule
  - truce signed with Skanderbeg
  - Vlad Dracul of Wallachia defeats Ottoman army, impales POWs

- Mehmet II starts concentrating on building Ottoman navy
  - ongoing wars with Venice
  - Kristoabal: domination of the sea = military success
  - push to make Black Sea an Ottoman lake; Crimean Tartars as vassals
  - Kaffa (Genoa) captured

- 1463 Vlad Dracul ousted, Wallachia becomes vassal state of the Ottomans
- 1463 Bosnians & Serbs ally against Ottoman Turks
  - Bogomils aid Ottomans; Bogomils convert to Islam (?)
- 1466 Mehmet II besieges Krujë, builds fortress at Elbasan
  - Skanderbeg attacks and breaks siege
- 1467 Mehmet II besieges Krujë, lays Albania to waste
  - Skanderbeg guerilla tactics against far superior Ottoman army
- 1468 Skanderbeg dies of malaria
  - Skanderbeg bequeaths lands to Venice
  - buried at Lezhë; wife into exile w/ helmet, sword
  - Turks disinter body and dismember; amulets
- 1478 Krujë besieged
- 1479 Shkoder (Venice) falls after 15-month siege
- 1480 Ottomans capture Otranto; 800 Martyrs of Otranto
- 1480 Mehmet’s siege of Rhodes (Hospitallers) fails
- 1481 Mehmet II dies

IV. THE SUCCESSORS OF MEHMET II: SULTAN BAYEZID II (reg. 1481-1512)
- “The Saint”
  - allows younger brothers to live after succession
  - 14-year running war with Djem > pawn of western powers
- accomplished calligrapher, poet, theologian
- founds pious institutions; patron of the arts
- 1484-1488 Medical Complex, Edirne
- continued rebuilding of Istanbul
  - 1491 Firuz Aga Mosque; cube + dome
  - 1496 Church of Constantine Lips > dervish lodge
  - 1490s Tekfur Palace > zoo > brothel
  - 1505 Aqueduct of Valens repaired
    - disuse in late Byzantine times
    - 4th–3rd hill; pipes through 3rd hill > other parts of city, cisterns (cleared)
- continues to build Ottoman navy against Venice, Genoa
  - Age of Discovery will eventually weaken Italian maritime cities
  - alliance with “Sea Ghazis” of north Africa > raid European ports
- 1501 Shah Ismail adopts Shi’ite Islam as official creed of Iran
- 1512 Bayezid II retires
  - Ahmed (2nd) favorite son of Bayezid; heresy
  - Selim (4th) favorite of Janissaries chosen
  - Selim kills younger brothers
  - Bayezid II poisoned

IV. THE SUCCESSORS OF MEHMET II: SULTAN SELIM I (reg. 1512-1520)
- Selim Yavuz = (T) The Resolute / Ferocious; Selim the Grim
- fanatically Sunni orthodox > extermination of heresy, especially Shi’a Islam
  - arrest and execution of 40,000 kizilbashi = (T) redheads
- 1514 Battle of Chaldiran
  - Selim defeats Ismail; captures Tabriz; occupies Azerbaijain
  - revolt of Janissaries
- 1516 Selim marches against Mamelukes of Egypt
  - allies of Ismail of Iran; border disputes between Ottomans and Mamelukes in Syria
  - Mamelukes defeated; Selim occupies Syria and Palestine; visits Jerusalem, Hebron
- 1517 13-day march across Sinai; Battle of the Pyramids; Mamelukes defeated
- 1517 Selim spends 6 months in Cairo
  - Ottomans assume control of Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem
  - collection of holy relics of Islam > Pavilion of the Holy Mantle (Topkapi)
  - fate of the last Abbasid Caliph (?): dies
    - returns to Istanbul with Selim; fate unknown
    - transfers title of “Caliph” to Selim; dubious story of late Ottoman era
  - “Commander of the Faithful” title
  - Ottomans as supreme Islamic state (against Iran)
- 1520 Selim dies while reading Koran
- Suleiman (only son) to throne

**V. ISLAM**

**MOHAMMED (570-632)**
- caravan worker
- 610 beginnings of revelations from Gabriel: unity, power and mercy of God
  - sin and judgment; heaven and hell
  - revelations memorized by Mohammed and dictated to others
  - begins preaching at Ka’aba > converts
- Ka’aba a pre-Islamic pilgrimage shrine in Mecca
- 620 persecution of Mohammed’s sect begins
- 622 Mohammed flees to Medina (Hegira)
  - converts, battles
- 630 Mohammed welcomed back to Mecca; Ka’aba cleansed of idols
- 632 Mohammed dies
  - “The Apostacy”
  - Abu Bekr chosen as *kalifa* = (Ar) representative
  - Caliph (Calif) as prayer leader, spiritual authority

**ABU BEKR (reg. 632-634)**
- Ali and Abbas argue succession
- “…through the bloodline of Mohammed…”
- Ali as nephew, son-in-law, adopted son of Mohammed
- rebellious tribes suppressed
- 633 Abu Bekr organizes Mohammed’s revelations into *Koran* / *Koran* = (Ar) reading
  [ 651 final recension of *Koran*]

**OMAR (reg. 634-644)**
- Ali again passed over > *Shi’at Ali* = (Ar) partisans of Ali
- Moslem armies beyond Arabia
- Omar assassinated by a Persian slave
- deathbed appointment of 6 men to choose Caliph

**OTHMAN (reg. 644-656)**
- “weakest” of the six men
- Ali again passed over > open unrest in Mecca
- 656 Othman assassinated
- Shi’at Ali raise Ali to Caliph in Medina and al-Kufa
- Muawiya of the Umayyad tribe (Syria) protests
  > civil war between Ali and Muawiya; troops call for arbitration
- 658 Kharijites [= (Ar) Seceders] demand Caliph be determined by vote
  - Shi’at Ali vs Kharijites (end of Kharijites uncertain)
- 661 Ali assassinated by Kharijite at al-Kufa > Shi’ite shrine
  - Shi’at Ali raise Hasan (son of Ali) to Caliph at al-Kufa
- 669 Hasan poisoned > Husein (son of Ali)
- 680 Husein dies in civil war
- 656 Muawiya establishes Umayyad Caliphate; Mecca > Damascus; *Sunna* = (Ar) tradition
- 680 Muawiya dies > Yezid I in Damascus; Caliphate hereditary

**VI. SUNNI ISLAM**
- expansion of Arabic-Islamic Empire under Sunni Caliphs of Umayyad Dynasty
  - empire at greatest extent; massive conversions of conquered peoples
- 687-691 construction of Dome of the Rock
  - Shi’ite charge: as a rival to Mecca
  - rival to Church of the Holy Sepulchre
- 743 Abu al-’Abbas rebels
- 749 Abu al-’Abbas proclaimed Caliph > war; death of Merwan II (Umayyad)
- 750 Night of Abu Futrus
  - escape of ’Abd al-Rahman to Spain (Umayyad dynasty until 1031)
- 762 Capital moved to Baghdad; Persian influence
  - cultured court; Harun al-Rascid (reg. 786-809)
  - development of vizier = (Ar) bearer of burdens, porter
  - Thousand and One Nights
  - patronage of the arts
  - treaty with Charlemagne re: Christian pilgrims to Jerusalem
  - wars against Byzantium > tribute
- increasing decadence of rulers after Harun al-Rascid
  - Caliph a prisoner of local dynasts
- 1055 Tuğrul Bey (Seljuk Turks) captures Baghdad
  - Tuğrul Bey awarded title “sultan” = (Ar) power
- 1326 Orhan takes title of “sultan”
- 1517 Sunni “Caliph” captured by Ottomans

VII. SHI‘ITES
- Ali as son-in-law, adopted son, nephew of Mohammed; married to Fatimah
- Caliphate in the bloodline of Mohammed > Ali
  - Ali passed over for Abu Bekr, Omar, Othman
  - rival to Muawiya in Mecca
- 661 Ali assassinated > Hasan
- 661-669 Hasan put in gilded cage (Mecca) by Muawiya
- 669 Hasan poisoned > Husein
- 680 Husein dies in battle (Karbala) against Umayyads
  - authority passes to Husein’s son
  - blood descendents through line of Ali
  - Imam = (Ar) guide
- 765 Ja’far al-Sadiq (6th Imam) disinherits Isma’il (eldest son) for Musa al-Kazim
  - Isma’il > Isma’ili Shi’ites
    - 969 Isma’ili Shi’ites seize power in Egypt > Fatimids until 1171
      - 1171 Saladin restores Sunni orthodoxy
  - al-Hakim (reg. 996-1021)
    - Cairo as center of religion and science
    - Islamic Puritanism and fundamentalism
    - destruction of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre
- 1017 al-Durazi preaches divine inspiration of the Imam (al-Hakim)
- 1021 disappearance of al-Hakim; al-Durazi > Hamzah ibn-Ali
  - al-Hakim = God
  - Hamzah = Imam
  - sect spreads from Egypt > Syria-Palestine
  - Druzes (al-Durazi) as survivors of sect
- 1090 rise of “New Preaching” in Persia; Alamut
  - await “Resurrection”
  - purge Islam of enemies of the New Preaching
- ca. 1100 migration of New Preaching Isma’ili Shi’ites > Syria
  - Assassins < (Ar) hashshashin = hashish-user
  - 1290 Assassins destroyed by Mongols
  - New Preaching eventually re-merges with mainstream Isma’ili Shi’ites
- Musa al-Kazim > Twelver Shi’ites
  - 873 / 874 Mohammed al-Madhi disappears
  - “Hidden Imam” / “Occultation of al-Madhi”
    - Lesser Concealment: envoys of the Imam, 874-941
    - Greater Concealment: return of al-Madhi at end of time

VIII. MYSTIC ISLAM
- Sunni & Shi’ite common ground: historicity of revelation
  - Mohammed set in time and place
  - the revelation physically embodied in a book (Koran)
  - traditions (hadith) regarding Mohammed anchored to time and place
  - law to live by (shari’ah) with foundations in human behavior
  - leadership of Islam transmitted through time, at places, in persons
  - spread of Islam across a geographic space co-terminal with Islamic government
- Sunni & Shi’ite common ground: sanctity by adherence to dictates of the faith
  - interpretation of the faith (Koran, hadith, shari’ah, leadership) by legal schools
- mystic Islam supersedes time, place, and law
  - unio mystica of believer (mystic) and God
  - end-of-time union > mystic union in present
- Islamic mysticism rooted in Koran
  - visions of Mohammed (81:19-25; 53:1-12)
  - mi’raj (ascent) of Mohammed (17:1)
  - Night Journey [to al-masjid al-aqsa = (Ar) the further place of worship]
    - equated with Jerusalem in early Umayyad times
- such experiences not forbidden to faithful
- fruitless search for roots of mystical Islam in Hindu asceticism, Christian mysticism, Gnosticism; commonality of mystic experience is all religions
- Sufi < etymology uncertain; purity, wool (garment), wisdom, veranda (of Mohammed)
  - origins uncertain: Persia, Mesopotamia
  - term in use by 8th c. to describe an ascetic; woolen garb a la Christian monk
  - a mystic, i.e., one who comprehends the truth beyond human understanding and articulation
- dervish < (Pers) darwish = beggar > an ascetic
  - an ascetic prone to mystic experience
- individual Sufi / dervish attracts followers > “orders”
- Sufi orders borrow heavily from Sunni & Shi’ite Islam

IX. MEVLANA CELALEDDIN RÜMI (ca. 1200 (?)-1273)
- Mevlana born in Afghanistan 1180/1207
- father a scholar: Samarkand, Baghdad, al-Kufa, Mecca, Jerusalem, Malatya, Konya
- 1228 father’s school in Konya
- 1231 Mevlana succeeds to mastership of school; failure
- 1231-1240 Mevlana studies under Seyyid Burhaneddin
  - Seyyid a dervish recluse, former student of Mevlana’s father
- Mevlana studies: Koran, shari’a, hadith, Turkish rhetoric, Greek philosophy
  - Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Greek, Hebrew
  - 1240 Seyyid dies, Mevlana returns to Konya, re-opens school
    - fame as preacher and teacher
    - converts priests, rabbis and entire congregations
  - 1244 Mohammed Shemseddin Tebrizi [Shems] arrives in Konya
    - search for the honest man
    - Convergence of the Two Seas
      - each other’s pathway to God
      - private discussions on the essence of divine love

Mevlana
- 1247 Mevlana withdraws from teaching > students irate > Shems flees
  - Shems found by Mevlana’s son, returns to Konya
  - reunions; Shems marries Mevlana’s adopted daughter
  - private discussions > Shems murdered
- post-1247 Mevlana resumes public teaching
  - establishes a dervish order
  - expression of mystic experiences in Sema (dance)

- thoughts collected in *The Masnawi*
  - unity of being
  - purification of self (duality)
  - enlightenment = realization of unity
  - union with Deity
  - Sema the symbol and the means of mystic union
    - impromptu > stylized / ritualized
    - prayers, chants, whirlings
  - succession of master disciples > spread word
- 1273 Mevlana dies in Konya
  - disciples spread word across Anatolia
  - Mevlevi Dervishes establish school and shrine
- during *fl.* Ottoman Empire, Mevlevi Dervishes 1/140+ orders
  - Mevlevis as “the conscience of the sultans”
- 1925 Atatürk closes dervish lodges
X. THE BEKTASHI DERVISHES
- founded in 13th c. by Hacı Bektaş Veli; periodically re-organized by leaders
- Bektashism
  - belief in the unity of being; accusations of pantheism
  - veneration of Allah-Mohammed-Ali; accusation of Trinitarian polytheism
    - Ali and the Twelve Imams
  - ritual meal and yearly confession; accusations of crypto-Christianity
  - allegorical interpretation of the Koran; inner (mystical) and outer (literal)
  - pass through the Four Gates: law, the spiritual path, true knowledge, reality
  - initiation and ranks in path to “Reality”
    - initiate > dervish > baba > dedebaba
- denounced by Sunnis and Shi’ites as heresy
- popular with Janissaries
  - Orhan a disciple of Hacı Bektaş Veli (?)
  - Orhan builds tekkes for Bektashis in Bursa
    - Orhan makes Hacı Bektaş Veli “chaplain” of Janissaries
  - 1543 official connection with Janissaries
  - no prohibition against wine, unveiled women
- Bektashis important in conversion of (Balkan) Christians to Islam
- 1826 destruction of Janissaries; Bektashis outlawed > underground
- 1925 Atatürk closes dervish lodges; Bektashis to Albania

Hacı Bektaş Veli (center).
I. INTRODUCTION
- 1514 Battle of Chaldiran
  - Selim defeats Ismail; captures Tabriz; occupies Azerbaijan
- 1516 Selim marches against Mamelukes of Egypt
- 1517 13-day march across Sinai; Battle of the Pyramids
- 1517 Selim spends 6 months in Cairo
  - Ottomans assume control of Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem
  - Ottomans as supreme Islamic state (against Iran)
- vassals: Sherifs of Arabia, Khans of Crimea, Lord of Algiers
- 1520 Selim dies while reading Koran
- Suleiman (reg. 1520-1566) The Lawgiver / The Magnificent
EUROPE DURING THE REIGN OF SULEIMAN I:
- Popes: Leo X, Clement VII, Julius III, Paul IV and Roman Inquisition
- Council of Trent 1545-1563
- Charles V crowned 1520: HREmp + Spain & Americas + Lowlands; 1527 invades Italy
- Francis I bitter enemy of Charles V; alliance with Ottomans
- Henry VIII 1521 “Defender of the Faith” > Church of England; Bloody Mary, Elizabeth I
- Erasmus sidelined, Luther excommunicated; John Knox in Scotland
- Zwingli preaches 1519 and dies 1531
- Anabaptist movement (1534 Münster)
- Raphael and Leonardo dead
- Michaelangelo: Medici Chapel, Last Judgment
- Ivan IV the Terrible in Russia
- Magellan through the Straits of Magellan
- coffee and chocolate to Europe
- Europe’s attentions and energies elsewhere
  - Age of Exploration > Atlantic, Pacific, Indian Ocean
  - Protestant Reformation
    - Protestant gains consolidated by the never-ending Ottoman threat
    - Ottoman gains facilitated by the never-ending Protestant-Catholic turmoil
- Suleiman I (reg. 1520-1566)
  - further expansion of Ottoman Empire: conquest and alliance
  - culmination of Ottoman architecture, arts (tile work, calligraphy)
II. THE CONQUESTS OF SULEIMAN THE MAGNIFICENT
- 1521 Belgrade captured; gateway to upper Danube
- 1522-1523 siege of Rhodes; Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem
  - 1118 founded as a monastic-crusading order
  - Hospitallers and Templars as backbone of Crusader states
  - 1291 Crusaders expelled from Syria and Palestine
  - Templars destroyed by Pope Clement V & Philip the Fair in 1312
- Hospitallers: Cyprus > Rhodes 1309
  - state-of-the-arts fortification of Rhodes
  - additional conquests: Aegean islands, ports (Bodrum)
  - secure trade routes, harass Moslem shipping > wealth and power
- 1480 Mehmet II’s unsuccessful assault on Rhodes
- 1522 Suleiman’s six-month siege of Rhodes
  - blockade, intensive artillery bombardment, sapping, assaults
  - enormous casualties on both sides
- January 1, 1523 Suleiman arranges truce > peace > withdrawal
- 1530 Charles V grants Malta to the Hospitallers
- 1526 March up the Danube
  - Battle of Mohacs
    - Hungarian aristocracy led by King Louis II
    - 20,000 Hungarian infantry, 4,000 Hungarian cavalry dead
    - “Mohacs the Tomb of Hungary”
  - Christian rumor: Turks to the walls of Aachen / Köln
    - rise of a Christian warlord > Jerusalem
    - rumor encouraged by Charles V (?)
  - Buda captured
    - town razed, except for castle
    - treasures back to Istanbul

May 10, 1529 Suleiman leaves Istanbul > September 27, Suleiman arrives at Vienna
- rains: delay 1 month
  - abandon heavy artillery; troops exhausted and demoralized
  - tenuous line of communication and supply
  - Vienna poorly defended: Catholic-Protestant turmoil
    - Diet of Speyer Luther appeals for aid against Turks
    - dynastic squabbles in Hungary (Zapolya a vassal of Suleiman)
    - dilapidated defenses

September 27-October 12 villages razed; assaults, mining & sapping, light “artillery”
  - constant hail from archers & musketeers
  - breach made, assaults fail
  - rains continue; supplies short on both sides

October 12 Divan meets; final assault (winter and lack of supplies)

October 14 Janissary assault fails > retreat ordered
- Turkish retreat harassed; rains continue
- *Te Deum* sung in St. Stephen’s

**VIENNA ASSESSMENT**

**TURKS:** first major campaign without loot, conquest
- “rains” an unacceptable excuse for failure
- billed in Istanbul as refusal of Charles V / Archduke Ferdinand to fight like men
- Feast of the Circumcision of Suleiman’s five sons celebrated

**CHRISTIANS:** first major defeat of full force of Ottoman army
- “rains” an unacceptable excuse for victory
- Charles V realizes necessity of coming to terms with Protestant princes
- terrified Christian Europe as to imminence of Turkish threat

- 1532 Suleiman again sends army up Danube > Vienna
  - leaves in April; cavalry directly to Vienna as display of force
  - August: Güns (60 miles south Vienna) Suleiman and artillery besiege
    - improbably heroic resistance from small town, few defenders
    - Suleiman delayed through August; rains
    - Güns garrison finally surrenders
  - Suleiman returns to Istanbul; no possibility of another failure at Vienna
  - gratuitous scorched earth back to Istanbul

- 1532 Suleiman send Francis I 100,000 gold pieces to keep Charles V occupied
- 1533 Armenia conquered
- 1534 Baghdad captured
- 1538 conquest of southern Mesopotamia, Yemen; Indian Ocean and Portuguese
  - alliance of Moslems against Christian
  - control of the Indian Ocean trade routes
- 1551 Ottoman navy attacks Muscat
- 1554 Ottoman navy attacks Bandar Abbas
- 1557 Eritrea temporarily occupied; against Portuguese-Ethiopian alliance
- 1540s-1550s push into interior of Arabia to control caravan routes

III. SULEIMAN KANUNI
- “Magnificent” a title awarded by Italians
- “Kanuni” a title awarded by Ottoman Turks; kanuni = (T) law-giver
1. Shari’ah = sacred law
   - Coran + hadith (traditions re: Mohammed: words, deeds, omissions)
   - need to clarify Shari’ah for changing, modern times
2. Kanun < (Grk) κανον = rule, standard
   - cannot transgress Shari’ah; foundation in Shari’ah
   - regulations re: daily public and private activities of citizens; commerce, religion, family
   - penal code, tax code, government administration
   - will of the sultan
   - validated (> automatic validation) with each new sultan
- 1477 Mehmet II issues 2 kanunnames
- 1495 Bayezid II updates kanunnames
- 1520s-1530s Mullah Ibrahim of Aleppo organizes “The Confluence of the Seas”
  1. articulation of Ottoman administration
  2. application of laws to all lands of the Empire
  3. all-encompassing scope of laws into all corners of private life
  4. clemency: fines substituted for punishment; animal cruelty laws
  5. concern for non-Muslims
     - alleviation of taxation
     - detailed enumeration of religious rights
     - protection of status as “People of the Book”
     - rights to worked land enumerated
     - millet [= (T) nation, people] laws applicable to non-Muslims
       - marriage, inheritance, etc.
       - Shari’ah and kanun applicable in Muslim-non-Muslim lawsuits

IV. THE OTTOMAN STATE
- “work in progress”
1. SULTAN = (Ar) the power
   - title first given to Seljuk Tuğrel Bey in 1055
   - title used intermittently by various Islamic rulers
   - 1326 Orhan assumes title of “sultan” of the Ottoman Turks
   - source of all powers of state; owner of all land of the empire
   - delegates powers, distributes land
   - vicar of God on earth
2. DIVAN < (Pers) sheets [of paper] ≈ accounts > council
   - imperial council to advise, execute will of sultan
   - attended by sultans until Mehmet II > “Eye of the Sultan”
   - eventually without sultan
   - attended by various individuals, varying over time and according to business
   - Grand Vizier < (Ar) bearer of burdens, porter
     - office evolving since Harun al-Rascid (reg. 786-809)
     - presides over Divan (meets 4x / week)
     - chief advisor and administrator of sultan’s will
     - carries seal of sultan
     - execute any task ordered by sultan
Ulema: body of Islamic jurists, scholars, holy men; degrees of education from various institutes

- **Kadi** = (T) judge
  - one for Anatolia, one for Rumelia
  - appoint lesser judges for provinces

- **Heads of the Millets** = (T) nation, people
  - Patriarch of Constantinople (Greek Orthodox, other Christians)
  - Armenian Katholikon / Patrik (Armenian Orthodox)
  - Chief Rabbi (all Jewish sects)
  - sat with Divan only occasionally

- **Defterdar** = (T) accountants; Treasury
  - Anatolia, Rumelia
  - tax assessment, collection, bookkeeping, imperial estates
  - Moslems
    - poor tax: 10% > charitable institutions
    - war tithe: enlistment or monetary tax or corvée when war in region
  - miscellaneous taxes, imposts on trade and commerce; fees from monopolies
  - tribute from vassal states
  - **Rayas** = (T) flock; non-Muslims
    - head tax
    - war tithe: monetary tax or corvée when war in region
    - taxes to support soldiers
    - devshirme: child tribute

- **Nishanjis** = (T) the makers of the mark; secretaries
  - compose edicts of sultan / divan
  - affix sultan’s tuğra = (T) sign, seal, monogram

3. THE HOUSEHOLD OF THE SULTAN

- **Chief of the Black Eunuchs**
  - serviced the women’s quarters
  - maids of Harem; security for Harem

- **Chief of the White Eunuchs**
  - chief administrator of Palace School (devshirme children)
  - pages to sultan
  - bureaucrats for government
  - Master of Ceremonies at Topkapi

4. MILITARY

- **Azaps / Azabs**: an irregular infantry corps recruited when war comes to region; local militia
  - started by Orhan
  - could volunteer for “foreign” assignments

- **Akinjis**: “irregulars” or “raiders” commanded by Michaloğlu family
  - paid in loot; varlets

- **Navy**: an irregular affair
  - evolution from commerce + piracy > professional military force
  - local pirates in pay > Janissary-manned fleet (rare)
  - sporadic concern of sultans
  - slave-powered galleys with Greeks as sailors, Ottomans as soldiers, artillery on board
  - late 16th c. ca. 400 craft

- **Janissaries** < (T) new troops
  - origins uncertain; Orhan (?)
  - from devshirme boys > sons of Janissaries, Moslem recruitment
  - best trained and drilled; bodyguard of sultan in battle
  - backbone of the Ottoman military
- stationed in Istanbul
- used to man local garrisons
- 10,000 (Mehmet II), 40,000 (Suleiman), 200,000 registered (ca. 1650)
- disciplined, celibate > uncontrollable; coronation gift > looting
- eventual extermination of the Janissaries

- **Beylerbey** = (T) sir of sirs, lord of lords
- Anatolia, Rumelia
- sanjakbeys
  - sanjak = (T) province; during Mehmet II: 20 Anatolia, 28 Rumelia
  - zeamet siphai; zeamat = (T) large fief; sipahi = (T) horseman
  - timar sipahi; timar = (T) small fief; sipahi = (T) horseman
    - zeamets and timars not hereditary > hereditary
    - sipahis had their retainers; generally all Turks
    - sipahis supported by rayas (non-Muslims) who worked their fiefs
    - 40,000+ sipahis during Mehmet II
- gradual decrease in importance of horsemen in warfare
- gradual increase in hereditary fiefs of non-combatant “horsemen”

- **Allies and vassals**
- terms of vassalage: supply auxiliary troops to Ottoman army

**IV. THE LAST DAYS OF SULEIMAN THE MAGNIFICENT**
- 1518 Khaireddin Barbarossa allies with Selim I > Mediterraneean an Islamic lake
- 1533 Khaireddin Barbarossa submits to Suleiman
  - alliance with France against Charles V
  - Khaireddin Barbarossa given access to imperial shipyards
  - harass Christian shipping, pillage Christian ports
- 1535 Charles V (Andrea Dorea & Hospitallers) attack north African bases; Tunis sacked
- 1530s-1556 Khaireddin Barbarossa harasses Balearics, Italy, Adriatic, Venetian colonies, Spain
- 1556 Khaireddin Barbarossa succeeded by Dragut > Canary Islands
- Knights of St. John of the Hospital of Jerusalem (Hospitallers)
  - January 1, 1523 Suleiman arranges peace > withdrawal from Rhodes
  - 1530 Charles V grants Malta to the Hospitallers
- 1565 Siege of Malta
  - Suleiman gives over a divided command
  - Hospitaller Grand Master Jean de la Valette
  - Hospitallers at cutting edge in naval & artillery warfare
  - Malta well fortified by land and sea
  - May 18- late September
    - Turkish gains at horrific costs
    - supplies harassed by Christian navies
    - relief force of Don Garcia de Toledo
  - Ottoman Turks withdraw; Suleiman’s orders to enter Golden Horn at night
- May 1, 1566 Suleiman leaves Istanbul > Vienna
  - arrival in Hungary, Semlin; besieges Sziget (Count Nicholas Zrínyi) until September 5
- Suleiman dies before Sziget falls
  - Grand Vizier Sokollu keeps news from troops
  - Grand Vizier Sokollu’s delaying tactics until Selim notified of father’s death
- Selim reaches Istanbul, Grand Vizier Sokollu brings troops home

**V. SELIM THE SOT (reg. 1566-1574)**
- Roxelana / La Rossa / Hürrem = (T) the laughing one
  - daughter of a Ukranian priest; captive
- slave market in Istanbul > Suleiman’s harem
- Gülbehar (?) Suleiman’s previous favorite > Mustafa
- Roxelana captivates Suleiman; freedom; marriage
- 1536 Roxelana engineers death of Ibrahim Pasha (?)
  - Greek slave sold to Suleiman > friends
  - 1520 Ibrahim as Head Falconer & confidant; marries Suleiman’s sister
  - 1523 Ibrahim as Grand Vizier; Belgrade, Mohacs, Buda, Vienna, Persia
  - 1536 Ibrahim to dinner with Suleiman > strangled
- Roxelana: Mehmet (d. 1543)
  - Selim
  - Bayezid
  - Djinhangir (suicide? 1555)
    - Mirimah (married to Rustem Pasha (Bulgarian) > Grand Vizier in 1543)
- 1541 fire in Old Palace; Roxelana moves harem to Topkapi
- 1543 Mehmet dies
  - Roxelana’s charitable endowments
- 1555 Roxelana implicates Mustafa in plot against Suleiman
  - Mustafa strangled by Suleiman’s mutes
    - Janissaries, Istanbul horrified, Djinhangir commits suicide
- 1558 Roxelana dies; Suleiman inconsolable, withdraws from government
  - Bayezid (Janissaries) vs Selim (favorite of late Roxelana)
    - civil war
  - 1559 Bayezid (after military defeat) and 4 sons flee to Persia
    - strangled by Suleiman’s orders (bribed Shah)
- Selim as sole heir
- 1566 Suleiman dies > Selim II
  - Selim addicted to wine; no interest in war, government; fair at poetry
  - first official act: abolish prohibition against wine
  - rumor: Selim not the son of Suleiman
  - government in hands of Grand Vizier Sokollu Pasha
- 1568 Sokollu leads unsuccessful expedition to Russia
- 1570 Selim orders conquest of Venetian Cyprus
  > Pope Pius V organizes Holy League
    - Papacy, HRE, Spain, Venice, Hospitallers, Genoese
    - led by Don Juan of Austria
- 1571 Battle of Lepanto
  - Don Juan vs Ali Pasha (centers)
    - roughly equal fleets
    - heavy artillery
    - 30,000+ soldiers on decks
    - last galley sea battle
    - galleys manned by slaves of the opposite faith
    - ram & board
    - La Real (Don Juan) against Sultana (Ali Pasha)
    - Ali Pasha killed
    - Janissaries routed
    - 200 Ottoman ships sunk or captured
    - news > Christian Europe delirious with joy
  - news > Istanbul mourning; Selim fasts for 3 days
    - orders slaughter of all Spaniards & Venetians in empire, countermanded by Sokollu
    - Lepanto first major Ottoman defeat NOT just failure of Ottomans to be victorious
- ASSESSMENT OF LEPANTO
  - obvious Christian victory, Ottoman defeat
  - squandered victory
  - by 1572 Ottomans manned a fleet of 250 sail & 8 galleases
  - Lepanto - Cyprus comparison
  - new Ottoman fleet intimidated Christians from attempting to retake Cyprus
  - but myth of Ottoman invincibility broken
- Ottomans extend control of north African coast, expelling Christian garrisons
- 1574 fire in Topkapi kitches (wine cellar)
  - Selim (superstitious) on solitary debauch in bath > slips, injured, fever, dies
  - Sokollu ensures smooth transition to Murad III

VI. OTTOMAN ARCHITECTURE
- Bayezid II, Selim I, Suleiman, Selim II (1481-1574) Golden Age of art & architecture
- glazed tile work; Iznik (Nicaea)
  - 1st records from Mehmet II ordering Iznik tiles; Tiled Kiosk, Istanbul, 1475
  - Mosque of Rustem Pasha
  - fl. 17th century, Sultanahmet Camii (Blue Mosque)
- glazed pottery; Iznik > Kuthaya
- carpet manufacture; few extant examples
- miniature art and calligraphy
- mosque: prayer hall with directional
  - al-Aqsa Mosque, Jerusalem, 710-715
  - Great Mosque, Cordoba, 787 >
  - Ulu Cami, Erzurum, 1179
  - Ulu Cami, Afyon, 1272
  - Mosque of Isa Bey, Ephesus, 1375
- adaptation of Christian basilica (?) > pillared prayer hall
- increasing Ottoman contact with Byzantium > centralized plan and dome
  - centralized plan: Armenians > Byzantines > Orthodox church
  - dome: Rome > Byzantines > Orthodox church
- pillared hall > domed pillared hall
  - Ulu Cami, Bursa, 1396
  - Eski Cami, Edirne, 1402-1414
- centralized plan
  - Uç Serefeli, Edirne, 1447
- 1453 Mehmet II conquers Constantinople; impact of Hagia Sophia
- 1463-1471 Fâtih Mosque
  - dome + ½-dome in quasi-centralized plan
  - destroyed 1700s rebuilt with different plan
- 1501-1506 Mosque of Bayezid II
  - dome + 2½-domes

**VII. HOCA SINAN / MIMAR SINAN**
- Hoca = (T) teacher; title of respect to an elder
- Mimar = (T) architect
- born between 1490-1498 in Cappadocia
  - Greek Orthodox family; father a mason
- before 1512 taken up in devshirme
- training in Anatolia > Istanbul
- before 1520 enlisted in Janissaries; skill in carpentry
- travels in Suleiman’s army: Belgrade (1521), Rhodes (1522),
  Mohacs & Vienna (1526), Persia (1534), Baghdad (1538)
  - also stationed in: Tabriz, Aleppo, Corfu
- rapid rise through ranks
- bridge construction, siege machines, catapults
- 1530-1534 (?) commissioned to build a small mosque
- 1538 appointed Grand Architect
  - head of the architects’ guild
  - public works maintenance
  - commissions of the imperial family
- 1543 Suleiman commissions Sinan
  - tradition: designed 477 works; 300+; no official list

**1. Süleimaniye, Istanbul, 1550-1557**
- courtyard + prayer hall
  - 2 minarets (76 m.) w/ 3 balconies
  - 2 minarets (56 m.) w/ 2 balconies
  - 10 balconies = 10th Ottoman sultan
  - 4 minarets = 4th sultan reigning from Istanbul
- courtyard: monumental entrance
  - domed arcade and portico
  - şadirvan in center of courtyard
  - monumental entrance to prayerhall
  - columns from Hippodrome
- prayer hall: 61 x 70 m.
  - dome supported on four piers
  - dome buttressed by ½-domes and tympanum domes
  - 4 buttresses incorporated within and without the walls
  - west buttresses inside (integrity of entrance portico)
  - east buttresses outside (integrity of qibla wall)
  - 249 windows to lighten interior; some original stained glass by Ibrahim the Sot
  - white stone & stucco with limited use of red stone; sparing use of tile
  - emphasis on vast, pure interior space; virtual elimination of side aisles
  - no galleries
- part of a larger complex with medresses; türbes of Suleiman, Roxelana; Sinan

**2. Mosque of Rustem Pasha, Istanbul, 1561-1562**
- in congested market district
- irregular double portico; domes and slanted roof
- interior: octagon/circle within a square
  - dome on 4 free-standing piers & 4 engaged piers
  - dome buttressed by 4 ½-domes
  - galleries
- Iznik tiles in interior and on exterior
3. Selimiye, Edirne (Hadrianopolis), 1569-1575
- regarded by Sinan as his masterpiece
- perfection of plans developed in Suleimaniye and Rustem Pasha, *et al.*
- scale and on high terrace overlooking city
- part of larger complex: garden, medresse, cemetery, *Koran* school
- Cobblers’ Market: to provide revenues for mosque
  - work of Davut Ağa
  - below level of mosque
- courtyard
  - central şadirvan
  - domed colonnades
- interior: dome resting on eight piers
  - dome supported by 4 ½-domes
  - complete elimination of side aisles
  - unobstructed, unified interior space
  - ultimate centralized plan for the mosque
  - apsidal qibla
  - minimal ornamentation

**VIII. PETRUS GYLLIUS**
- 1490 born in Albi
- polymath
  - *On the French and Latin Names of Fish*
  - *A Dictionary of Place Names*
  - *A History of Ferdinand of Aragon*
  - *Greek-Latin Lexicon*
  - *On the Life and Nature of Animals*
  - translations of ancient Greek and Roman authors
- Francis I and Ottoman alliance
  - Petrus Gyllius sent to Istanbul with French embassy
- 1544-1547 survey of Istanbul and its Byzantine ruins
  - topographical survey for Suleiman
  - embassy goes broke
- 1548 Petrus Gyllius enlists in Suleiman’s army
  - war against Persia; Aleppo, Jerusalem
- 1550 Gyllius back in Istanbul > France > Rome
  - begins organizing notes
- 1555 Gyllius dies
  - *The Antiquities of Constantinople* published by nephew from notes
  - ancient sources, personal observations and measurements
  - entertaining travel journal
- Yerebatan Sarai
OTTO MAN ISM

I. INTRODUCTION
- Suleiman the Magnificent (reg. 1520-1566) & Selim II the Sot (reg. 1566-1574)
- traditionally seen as the watershed between the Golden Age & the Decline
- stark contrast in rulers:
  - Suleiman led 13 campaigns, Selim none
  - Suleiman abstemious, puritanical, Selim a drunkard
  - Suleiman monogamous, Selim a debauch
  - Suleiman a great legislator, Selim without interest in affairs of state
- contemporary rumor: Selim not the son of Suleiman
- Ottoman Empire continued to expand: Cyprus, Crete > 1670s
- rules of some very able Grand Viziers
- Sinan continued to build under Selim II and Murad III
- some of the greatest buildings yet to be built: Sultanahmet (1609), Topkapi (17th c.)
- Iznik tile production not yet at peak
- carpets still thriving export; greatest export yet to come: tulip
- imperial scriptorium still producing quality calligraphy and miniatures
- modern historians: Selim II begins the decline and fall
- 17th c. Ottoman historians: decay began in the reign of Suleiman
- Christian Europe wracked with wars of religion until mid-17th c.
- Christian Europe taking their wars worldwide > colonial wars, wars on high seas
- Ottoman Empire comparatively a sea of stability, social equanimity

II. THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AS “EMPIRE”
- 20th c. saw the collapse of the last great empires
- empires > nation-states
- empire: dominant elite rules over / governs divers peoples and lands
- nation-state: a single people unites to govern itself
- each develops its own mythology for social cohesion
  - nation-state: myth of common ancestry, religion, language, culture of the people
  - myth of the common struggle against a common enemy
  - to disguise the actual diversity and fractiousness within the nation-state
  - empire: impossible to disguise the diversity
  - development of a mythology of common interest and destiny
- our mistake: view empires as national / racial constructs
  - Roman Empire: “Romans ruling over subject peoples”
    - after Nero few emperors born in Rome or Italy, from conquered peoples
    - bought into myth of Imperial Rome
      - Rome’s mission to civilize, rule by law, tame barbarians
      - Latin language, Roman jurisprudence, Greek & Roman classics
  - Byzantine Empire: “Orthodox Greeks ruling over subject peoples”
    - Armenians and Slavs > imperial dynasties
    - Macedonian dynasty, Basil I (Slav & Armenian parents)
    - bought into myth of Imperial Byzantium
      - Byzantine Oikoumene: Greek language, religion, culture
  - Ottoman Empire: “Osmanli Turks ruling over subject peoples” [See Appendix, pp. 51-52]
    - Ottomans a minority in their own empire since 14th c.
    - Sultans with least amount of Turkish blood in their veins
      - Murad I, Mehmet II, Selim II
      - tendency for sultans to mate with subject women
    - bought in to myth of “Ottomanism”
III. OTTOMANISM
- Ottomanism (Imperial Ottoman myth): House of Osman as the agent for the triumph of Islam
  - sultans with a blood lineage from Osman
  - required conversion to Islam, learn court Turkish
  - devshirme (child tribute) or voluntary conversion
    - 7,000-8,000 slaves annually into sultan’s service
    - ca. 3,000 from devshirme Palace School
  - Ibrahim Pasha (Greek), Rustem Pasha (Bulgarian), Sokollu Pasha (Bosnian), Sinan (Greek)
  - 1453-1623 only 5 / 47 Grand Viziers were Turks
  - entire Janissary corps & Palace bureaucrats originally from devshirme
  - Chief of the White / Black Eunuchs from slave sales
  - harem from slave captives + free Turkish women

IV. THEPEOPLESOFTHEOTTOMANEMPIRE
1. TURKS
- various Turkic peoples migrating into Middle East since 10th c.
  - Empire of the Grand Seljuk, Danishmends, Sultanate of Rum
  - some Turkmen tribes form minor principalities under clan head
  - all eventually convert to Islam
- alliances with Ottomans; serve as auxiliary troops > subjects of Ottomans
- all Anatolian Turkish groups eventually conquered by Ottomans
- resentment towards Ottoman state for curbing nomadic ways
  - constant state of rebellion; occasional alliance with Persia, Egypt, Venice
- shepherds, farmers, village craftsmen, urban proletariat
- caravan commerce
- devshirme excluded Moslems and Turks
- “Turkish” vs “Ottoman Turkish” dialects > mutually unintelligible
- by 19th c. “Turk” refers to a rustic, uneducated villager
- open to native Turks: religion / law
  - teachers in schools (medresses); imams
  - kadi = (Ar: qadi) judge
  - mufti = (Ar) responder; legal / religious counsel to judges, jurist
  - delivers opinions of law, actions; fatwa / fetva = (Ar) opinion
  - Mufti of Istanbul: Sheik ul-Islam
  - collectively known as the Ulema

2. GREEKS
- distinction between “ethnic Greeks” and adherents of Greek Orthodoxy
- massive conversions to Islam and alliance with Ottomans in last days of Byzantine Empire
  - crushing taxation of Byzantine Empire
  - disgust with constant dynastic wars of Byzantine Empire
  - abandonment of a losing entity
  - Michaeloğlu family (since Osman) and the Akinjis
  - Greek origins in names (Michaeloğlu, Markoçoğlu, et al.)
- Greek Orthodox millet under Patriarch of Constantinople; Gennadios
- Grand Synod decides laws for Greek Orthodox; enforced by Moslem authorities
  - Greek vs Moslem > Islamic courts
  - eventually control Serbian Patriarchate of Peć, Bulgarian Patriarchate of Ohrid
- majority of Greeks were farmers, shepherds
- active recruitment of Greeks to re-populate Thessalonike, Constantinople since Mehmet II
  - Phanar quarter (Phanariots); home of Patriarch
  - retain Greek language; taught Greek classics
  - preserve Greek Orthodoxy
- scrupulously faithful to Sultan; allies against Roman Catholics (Venice)
- provide the hospodars for Wallachia and Moldavia
- sons educated in West

- Greeks as merchant sailors
  - disability during Byzantine Empire > Italians carried Byzantine trade
  - Greeks conduct maritime commerce under Ottoman flag

- Greeks as bankers and moneychangers
  - contacts with Levant, West

- Greeks as dragomen, translators
  - commercial contacts > development of linguistic abilities
  - 1669 Dragoman of the Fleet, Dragoman of the Porte (Greeks or Armenians)
  - Western diplomats and merchants rely on Phanariot dragomen

- monasteries as the preserve of Byzantine art, architecture, theology (Meteora, Mistras, Mt. Athos)

3. ARMENIANS

- into eastern Anatolia in Bronze Age, after fall of Hittite Empire ca. 1200 BC
  - akin to Phrygians; Indo-European language
- relationship with Urartians unclear; collapse 6th c. BC; commonality of Mt. Ararat
- emerge as an independent people (Armina, Αρμενία) in Persian and Greek sources 6th-5th c. BC
- caught between Persia and Rome 1st c. BC-7th c. AD
- first country to officially adopt Christianity, 301 AD; St. Gregory the Illuminator
- reject Chalcedon 451; Monophysite Christians
- enlist as soldiers (emperors) in Byzantine Empire; impact of Armenian architecture
- Armenia conquered by Arabs, 630s AD
- independent kingdom, 884 – 1045: Ani
- conquest by Byzantium, 1045; conquest by Seljuk Turks, post-1071
- migration to Lesser Armenia, 11th c.; alliance with Crusaders
- 13th c. Armenian principalities destroyed by Mongols
- northeast Turkey, Armenia: existence of petty principalities, alliance with Georgians
- Armenians throughout Anatolia, Middle East, Persia, Constantinople
  - majority: agriculture; cities: merchants
- 1461 Mehmet II transfers Armenian archbishop of Bursa > Istanbul; installed as Patriarch (patrik)
- 16th c. Armenia divided between Ottomans and Persians
  - eastern Anatolian Armenian principalities conquered by Suleiman
- 16th c. 32-36 independent Armenian & Kurdish chieftains
- large Istanbul Armenian community: trade, banking, dragomen
- Armenians in Ottoman army as sappers and miners
- Armenians in eastern Anatolia: agriculture, shepherding; cities: craftsmen (silver, clocks), trade
- Armenians nowhere formed a majority
- Armenians co-terminous habitation with Kurds

4. KURDS
- Kurdish an Indo-European language related to Iranian
- ca. 1000 BC Assyrians record Gardu / Kardu living near Lake Van
- 6th-4th c. BC Greeks: Kardakes / Karhuchoi; 1st c. BC Latin: Kurts
- Kurds divided between Romans, Persians, Armenians
  - spread throughout Anatolia, Iran, Middle East (Syria)
- 641 AD Arab conquest of land inhabited by Kurds
  - conversion to Sunni Islam; few Christian Kurds
  - Yazidi Kurds occasionally mentioned (Mosul)
    - Yazidis branded as “devil-worshippers” by Moslems
- Sufic sect of 12th c. that incorporated Islamic, Christian, Zoroastrian elements
- monotheism, Peacock Angel as emanation of God, re-incarnation
- 837 independent Kurdish Kingdom at Ahlat
- 1150 Seljuk Turks create a province of “Kurdistan”
- Saladin (Kurd) creates Ayyubid Dynasty (1171-1250) > Mamelukes
- Kurds decimated by Mongols, Timurlane 13th-14th c.
- 14th-15th c. independent Kurdish principalities in Anatolia, Persia, Mesopotamia
- 1506-1510 Yazidi Kurds rebel against Shah Ismail I
  > Persian policy of deportation of Kurds to eastern provinces
  - scorched earth Kars-Van region
  - periodic rebellions for independence
- 1514 Battle of Chaldiran; Selim I deports Kurds > central Anatolia
  - Ottomans leave Kurdish chieftains in charge borderlands
  - 1643 Sar Suleiman builds Hoşap Castle
- 1655 Kurds (Bitlis) rebel against Ottomans; many Yazidis; revolt fails
- Kurds live in “peace” with Turks and Armenians until 19th c.

5. ARABS
- Semitic settlement of Middle East since time immemorial; Egypt: Hamitic
  - ca. 600 AD Middle East thoroughly Christianized
    - divers antagonistic groups of Christians
    - small antagonistic Jewish and Samaritan communities in Palestine
- 7th c. Islamic invasions > Umayyad > Abbasid caliphates
  - not a massive population outpouring from Arabia
  - conquest followed by conversion, adoption of Arabic language
  - development of a common “Arabic” culture based on Islam and Arabic language
- Seljuk Turks, Crusaders, Saladin (Ayyubids: 1171-1250), Mamelukes
- Mamelukes < (Ar) slave
  - Circassians (Georgian, Turkic) slaves as imperial bodyguards in Ayyubid Egypt
  - 1250 revolt, seize power > Egypt, Palestine, Syria; borders with Ottomans, Persia
  - 1291 Baibars expels last Crusaders from Middle East
  - development as a ruling class over native populations
- 1516 Selim I defeats Mamelukes
  - Mamelukes survive as an aristocratic ruling class enforcing Ottoman edicts
- Moslem Arabs: bonds of common religion (Sunni), language, culture
  - walled city vs agricultural villages vs Bedouin
  - Druzes (?)
- Christian Arabs: Greek Orthodox predominant sect; cities, holy sites of Palestine
  - pockets of ancient Christian sects
    - Maronites of Lebanon, mountain villages
    - Jacobites of Syria, cities, monasteries (Deir al-Zafaran, Mardin)
  - Copts of Egypt, city ghettos, villages
    - many still spoke Coptic (Arabic by 17th c.; Coptic a liturgical language)
    - regarded themselves as Egyptian not Arabic
    - monasteries as centers of Coptic identity
- Jews and Samaritans: still mutually antagonistic
  - towns and small agricultural villages
  - Jerusalem, Mt. Gerizim, Hebron, et al.

6. MACEDONIANS
- original Macedonian race (related to Dorian Greeks) long extinct
  - exodus of Macedonians under Philip, Alexander, Diadochoi
- Roman occupation, 2nd c. BC
- German invasions, 4th-5th c. AD; “Germania”
- Slavic invasions, 5th-6th c. AD; later differentiation into various Slavic nations
- migration of Turkic peoples into Balkans: Avars, Bulgars, Uzes, Cumans, Pechenegs
- transport of Paulicians to Balkans, 7th c.
- Gypsies, 10th-11th c.; from India, mistakenly thought to be from Egypt; Romany, Roma
- Slavs: extermination or conversion to Christianity > variants of Orthodoxy; local languages
- “Macedonia” as a geographical term remained fluid; theme of Macedonia,
- “Geographical Macedonía”
- Greeks survive in major coastal cities: Thessalonike
- Latin Crusaders, 13th c.
- Ottoman Turkish conquest, 14th-16th c.
  - Ottoman administrators, garrisons (Janissaries), Bektashis
  - arrival of Anatolian Turks; farmers and craftsmen
  - influx of Sephardic Jews post-1492
  - conversions to Islam: Bosnians (Bogomils?), some Albanians; Donmeh Jews
- disappearance of “national” borders, movement of populations
- macedonia, macédoine

V. CAUSES OF THE DECLINE AND FALL: INTERNAL CAUSES
- Suleiman-Selim II contrast: convenient but inaccurate; “a fish rots from the head down”
  - continued expansion of empire, flourishing of arts, economy
  - government functioned well under Grand Viziers
  - observation of 17th c. Ottomans: signs of decay under Suleiman

PROBLEMS:
1. Pivotal events, persons may mark only the first manifestation of a long developing trend.
2. Confusion of cause and effect with sequence.
3. Search for “the pivotal” overlooks a more subtle approach: a pathological metamorphosis from strength into weakness within the same entity.

1. DEVSHIRME
- child tribute: non-Muslim > Ottomanism (Islam + Turkish language and culture)
  - commoner > rise as high as talents would allow
  - pure meritocracy; Busbeq re: devshirme
  - eliminates hereditary aristocracy
- instituted by Murad I (reg. 1359-1389)
  - limited to Balkans > north of Danube > Anatolia
  - 1568 devshirme becomes “irregular”
  - 1648 devshirme abolished
- Palace School > Ottoman bureaucracy (Grand Vizier)
  - children of devshirme recruits not subject to devshirme
- Janissary Corps supplied by devshirme
  - 1365 established by Murad I (?)
  - celibate warriors
  - backbone of Ottoman military established
  - “slaves of the sultan”
  - standing army with regular pay
  - pensioned upon retirement
  - early adoption of firearms
  - warfare, garrison duty, police / fire brigades, border patrols
  - no hereditary, aristocratic feudal military establishment
- those non-Muslims not taken by devshirme > conversion (Ibrahim Pasha)
- early 16th c. devshirme recruiting rules start to be broken
  - ineligible non-Muslim boys bribed ways into recruitment
  - Moslem and Turkish boys bribed ways into recruitment
  - inferior recruits (?)
- children of bureaucrats obtain posts in government; not pass through Palace School
- children of Janissaries enter Janissary Corps
  - marriages recognized by Suleiman
    - Selim II establishes quota system for Janissary children enrolled in corps
- Janissary paybooks sold on open market; deceased Janissaries never removed from roles
  - inflated number of Janissary paychecks cf. Janissary combat troops
    - 1648: 200,000+ Janissaries on payroll
  - Janissaries work at other professions, parade, collect Janissary pay, refuse to fight
- increasing demands of Janissaries
  - Murad II: Janissaries revolt when they didn’t go to war
  - after Selim II: Janissaries revolt when they had go to war
  - coronation donatives (Mehmet II)
  - refusal to march (Selim I and Persian campaign)
  - refusal to adapt to new military conditions of warfare
    - retention of cavalry; refusal to use bayonets, attack in line, fire in order
    - oar vs sail
  - constant pay demands; Janissary troops as pillagers not protectors of cities
  - 1589 Janissaries storm Divan with demands (executions & depositions)
  - depose sultan himself; 1622 Osman II; 1807 Selim III
  - Janissaries and protection money, as incendiaries
- changing nature of military: offense > defense
  - offense and conquest: new lands, new taxpayers, slaves / POWs, loot
  - defense and security: stability and security as an non-measurable asset
    - now cost to defend cities not to assault cities
    - military as a money consuming organization
  - additional expense of corrupt, ineffective military establishment
  - blind eye to Janissary corruption
  - debasement of coinage to meet expenses
- similar corruption of sipahis
- initial strength (devshirme, Janissaries, Palace School) > sources of decay and weakness
2. SULTANATE
- European praise of individual sultans Osman > Suleiman
  - great men with flaws > greatly flawed men; sultanate as pleasure palace
- European praise of extensive powers of sultans
  - concentration of military, economic power, manpower
  - Europe evolving towards centralized monarchies
- corruption of absolute power
  - after Suleiman venal men with little ability, talent, ambition
  - Harem intrigue
  - stabilizing influence of Grand Viziers > corruption of Grand Viziers
- inability to establish rules of succession
  - line of Osman
  - most able: Osman > Orhan
    - eldest surviving son: Orhan > Suleiman
  - imperial fratricide: Djem; fatwa given to Mehmet II; stability of state
    - 1595 Mehmet III executes 19 brothers
  - kafes = (T) cage
    - seclusion of male siblings; preserve bloodline of Osman
    - 1617 sultanate to oldest surviving male in bloodline
    - in harem with sterilized concubines; incompetent > mentally deficient
- weakness spread down to Grand Vizier, other officials
3. WEALTH OF THE EMPIRE
- conquest > loot > taxation (not onerous, usually less > more revenues)
- encouragement of trade and commerce
  - internally (caravanserais, roads and bridges, pilgrimages)
  - suppression of piracy and brigandage
  - middlemen in Orient / Africa - Western Europe trade
- incalculable wealth available to government
- squandering and corruption
  - legitimate > extravagant demands of military (ineffective)
  - meritocracy > kleptocracy
  - alienation of imperial lands to sustain loyalty to government
  - expenses of sultan and harem
- squandering and corruption unsustainable once sources of wealth dry up
  - 1571 Cyprus
  - 1669 Crete last major conquest of Ottoman Empire
  - 1683 another failed attempt at Vienna
- Age of Discovery > gradual loss of middleman status
- increased taxation > eventual debilitation of sources of revenue > loss of revenue
- debasement of coinage > inflation > increase in taxation > loss of revenue spiral
- borrowing from European banks
  - demands for economic favors to Europeans; capitulations
  - Europe begins to siphon off Ottoman wealth

VI. CAUSES OF THE DECLINE AND FALL: EXTERNAL CAUSES
1. AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION IN EUROPE
- people of the Ottoman Empire still farming / herding with medieval techniques
- in Europe: experimentation in stock breeding > larger, fatter cattle
  - crop rotation on a more scientific basis
  - new plowing and planting techniques: drill seeder, new plow types
  - new crops from Americas, Africa, Asia
  - healthier people; fewer people in agriculture with greater productivity

2. INDUSTRY
- Europe on the eve of the Industrial Revolution (ca. 1700-1850)
- machines replace animals / humans as a source of power
- military > consumer goods
- greater productivity, cheaper, surplus labor force put to new uses

3. COLONIALISM
- Atlantic nations of Europe > high seas: Africa, Asia, Americas
- Mediterranean nations miss out
- new advances in naval technology
- new sources of new raw materials
- access to sources of spices, slaves, bullion; cut out Persian, Ottoman, Arab, Italian middlemen
- influx of Spanish gold & silver > consequences in Europe (Ottoman silver currency devalued)
- outlets for expanding populations; rebellious segments of populations
- Age of Mercantilism = government control and protection of native business
  - monopolies on colonial foundation, trade, certain industries
  - protectionist tariffs to protect home industries
  - accumulation of bullion
  - protectionism > piracy
- European governments accumulate incredible wealth

4. CREATION OF STRONG, CENTRALIZED MONARCHIES
- Holy Roman Empire starting to unravel after Charles V
- Elizabeth I, Philip II, Ivan IV
- Portugal, Spain, France, England: monarchies putting an end to feudal decentralization of power
- Ottoman Empire starting to decentralize power > local warlords as effective government

Hoşap Castle of Sarı Suleiman.

- concentration of political, military, economic powers
  - divine right of kings
  - standing professional armies (surplus population)
  - mercantilism (government monopolies, etc.)
- these centralizing forces later undone by democracy and capitalism > Western growth
“THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE”

I. INTRODUCTION
- passed “Suleiman-Selim II watershed”
- defeat of Lepanto offset by conquest of Cyprus
- continued career of Sinan under Selim II and Murad III
- Grand Vizier Sokollu Pasha continues from Selim II to Murad III (reg. 1574-1595)
  - futile attempts to root out corruption; bribery up to sultan
  - 1576 Morocco in vassalage to Ottomans
  - 1578 re-conquest of Georgia
- 1578 Grand Vizier Sokollu Pasha assassinated by a dervish
- Murad III addicted to money and women
  - treasury from Yedikule to Topkapi
  - price of slave women 2x on Istanbul market; sired 100+ children
- 1589 Janissaries storm divan (end debasement silver coinage)
- 1593 battles between Sipahis and Janissaries in Istanbul

II. THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY
- series of ineffectual sultans
- Janissaries
  - 1622 Osman deposed
  - 1648 Ibrahim the Mad deposed
- Ottoman government increasingly corrupt and ineffectual
  - Köprülü family as Grand Viziers until 1676
- Ulema develops an “anti-Western = orthodox Islam” stance
- collapse of Ottoman agriculture
  - crop failures: epidemics, droughts
  - rapaciousness of tax collection > low production, flight to cities, beyond empire
  - failure to improve agricultural techniques
  - peasant revolts: Balkans (Christian uprisings), Anatolia (drift towards heretical Islam)
- peripheral provinces drift towards virtual independence
  - need to re-conquer Baghdad, Armenia, Yemen
- occasional architectural masterpieces
  - 1609-1616 Sultanahmet Mosque (Blue Mosque)
    - architect: Mehmet Ağa
    - final solution to interior space problem
    - six minarets; seventh erected in Mecca
    - portion of Black Stone imbedded in mihrab
    - 20,000+ Iznik tiles; some pre-date 1585
    - only market, türbe, Marmara University remain of outbuildings
- occasional military conquests
  - 1669 Crete
  - 1672 Podolia and parts of Ukraine captured
  - 1676 Cossacks become vassals of the sultan
- growth of strong states on Ottoman Empire’s immediate periphery: Persia, Russia, Poland, Austria
- 1681 Russia conquers newly conquered Ukraine
- 1683 Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa leads Ottoman armies to Vienna
  - Sultan Mehmet IV as far as Belgrade > command to Kara Mustafa
  - 100,000+ army; no rains as per 1529
  - no heavy artillery; supply routes not secured; enemy castles not taken; camp not defended
  - Vienna defended with less than 12,000 men; Emperor Leopold I slow to respond
  - Vienna with superior artillery
  - failure to launch immediate assault: assault: loot to men; capitulation: loot to Kara Mustafa
  - mining vs artillery or assault; both beaten back
  - King John III Sobieski of Poland arrives at the heights (undefended)
  - September 12 Sobieski’s downhill charge against Turks, backs to Vienna
    - daylong battle; desertion of Cossacks; camp abandoned; Janissaries slaughtered
  - Sobieski pursues fugitive Ottoman army
  - Kara Mustafa executed at Belgrade on orders from Mehmet IV
- 1684 Pope Innocent XI forms the Holy League
  - Venice captures Morea, Corinth, Athens (Parthenon explosion)
- Austria captures Croatia, Buda(pest), Belgrade, Niš
- Russia (Peter I the Great) inroads into Crimea
  - dreams of Third Rome, capture of Byzantium, unification of Orthodox
  - adopts double-headed eagle
- 1696 Sultan Mustafa II, unsuccessful attempt at reversing losses
  - defeated by Prince Eugene of Savoy
- 1699 Peace of Karlowitz: Venice, Poland, Austria, Russia, Ottoman Empire
  - principle of *uti possidetis* = (L) as you possess; possession of lands occupied
  - acknowledgement of Ottoman defeats

III. SULTAN AHMED III AND THE TULIP ERA
- humiliating defeats, loss of territory, dictated peace terms
- 1703-1718: 13 grand Viziers
- need for reform obvious
  - previous reforms (Köprülü): weed out corruption, execute malefactors
    - revitalize the old institutions, restore old mores
  - current reform (Ibrahim Pasha): weed out corruption, execute malefactors
    - Westernize
- Tulip Era: Grand Vizier and serious reforms; sultan and frivolous pastimes
- Grand Vizier Nevshehr Ibrahim Pasha (reg. 1718-1730)
- Sultan Ahmed III (reg. 1703-1730)
  - patron of the arts (Fountain of Ahmet III)
  - published poet under pseudonym of “Nedjib”
  - musician
  - gardener obsessed with tulips
    - native to Asia; with Seljuks to Anatolia
    - \( \text{lâle} \) = (T) tulip; tulip < (Fr) \text{tulipan} < (T/Per) \text{dülben} = turban
    - de Busbeq returns to Flanders with bulbs
    - tulip breeding and speculation in Europe-Ottoman Empire
    - Mehmet IV and Topkapi Tulip Garden
    - Ahmed III and Tulip Festival of April
- Grand Vizier Nevshehr Ibrahim Pasha (reg. 1718-1730)
  - ambassadors sent to Western states
  - study European (French) ways
  - revitalize military
- reaction from vested interests
  - Ulema forbids printing press to publish religious books
  - Janissaries resist Western military reforms
  - reaction to “Frankish” ways of Sultan
- 1730 Janissary riots against “Infidel Ways” supported by Ulema
  - Ibrahim strangled; Ahmet III > \text{kafes}; Mahmud I to throne

**IV. DISINTEGRATION OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY**
- 1730-1768 reforms stalled, relative peace with West
  - general stagnation of Ottoman Empire
  - indifference rather than opposition to reform
  - creeping corruption, lethargy; continued decentralization
- 1768 Mustafa III declares war on Russia
  - Catherine II the Great (reg. 1762-1796)
    - plans for division of Ottoman Empire
    - Russian protectorate over all Orthodox faiths
    - revived Byzantine Empire for son, Constantine, capital: Tsargrad
- 1774 Abdulhamid I sues for Peace of Küçük Kainardji
  - terms dictated to Ottomans
  - land loss to Russia; economic and trade concessions to Russia
  - Russian protectorate over Orthodox
- Abdulhamid I re-starts reforms > superficial, sporadic, suspended
- 1787-1792 another war with and defeat by Russia and humiliating peace imposed
- continued loss of power by central government
  - Ishak Pasha Sarai, Doğubayezit
- Selim III (reg. 1789-1807) reforms in earnest
  - tax collection and coinage (debasement)
  - land tenure system (sipahis)
  - military: creation of Nizam-i Jedid = (T) New Order
    - European uniforms, drills, weapons, instructors
    - 25,000+ by 1807
    - Janissary uprising > Nizam-i Jedid dissolved, Selim III deposed > Mustafa IV
- reforms ended, reformers executed
- 1805 First National Uprising of Serbia; Black George
- Mustafa IV deposed > Mahmud II (reg. 1808-1839)
V. THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

1. EGYPT
- 1789 Napoleon invades Egypt, Palestine > Syria
  - failure at Acre, return to Egypt; abandons army in Egypt
- 1802 French surrender to British (and Ottomans); Rosetta Stone
- 1805 Mehmet / Mohammed Ali (Albanian) seizes power in Egypt
  - westernizes army
- 1811 decimation of the Mamelukes
  - “loyal subject of the Sultan”

2. ARABIA
- 1807 Wahabbis control Medina and Mecca; purge of decadent Islam
- 1813 Mecca and Medina recovered for sultan by troops of Mehmet Ali
- 1818 Abdullah ibn Saud captured > Istanbul: Ulema declares him heretic, beheaded
- Wahabbism continues to flourish

3. GREECE
- Greek cultural revival amongst Phanariot Greeks
  - loyalty to Sultan; obedience of Orthodox clerics to Ottoman establishment
- Greek merchants, bankers, sailors prosperous
- Greek agricultural towns of Morea: severe tax exaction > bandit brotherhoods
- foreign Greek communities (West, Russia): Greek culture + Western Enlightenment
- Greek nationalism born: an independent Greek nation for the Greek people
- 1820 Alexander Ypsilantis’ abortive uprising
- 1820 Ali Pasha “Lion of Ioanina” virtually independent; 1821 captured and beheaded
- 1821 Metropolitan of Patras declares Greek war for independence
  - Nafplion captured
  - massacre of Turks at Livadia
  - Athens (later Acropolis) captured
  - monks of Mt. Athos take up arms
  - slaughter of Christians on Crete > religious civil war
  - mutual atrocities widespread
- Ottomans subdue Greek revolts north of Corinth
- Morea (Peloponnese) rushes to statehood > inter-Greek rivalries > open civil strife > warfare
- 1824 Lord Byron to Mesolonghi with cash, inspiration, mediation
  - Byron dies of malaria; money squandered; Greek civil war continues
- 1825 Mahmud II calls on Mehmet Ali to suppress Greeks; son Ibrahim Pasha to Greece
- by 1827 Greeks subdued
- European intervention
  - cultural Philhellenism of West; Orthodox Protectorate of Russia
  - sacrifice of Lord Byron
  - tales of atrocities of Ibrahim Pasha: “resettle Greece with Egyptians”
- 1827 Russian, French, British intervention; armistice, boundaries of Greece determined
  - Ibrahim Pasha forced back to Egypt
- Serbians fight for autonomy
  - 1809 Stevan Sinđelic and Skull Tower
  - 1842 Serbians capture Belgrade
  - 1877 Serbians capture Niš
- Rumanians begin fight for independence

4. THE JANISSARIES
- Janissaries conspicuous during Greek War of Independence by their absence
- reliance on modernized troops of Mehmet Ali
- Janissary refusal to fight; attempts to dethrone Mahmud II; riots & fires in Istanbul
- 1826 establishment of an “Islamic” fighting force modeled on Egyptians
  - modern uniforms, weapons, drills, instructors (Egyptians)
  - sanctioned by Ulema
- Janissaries rebel, march on Topkapi
- new troops, population of Istanbul, Ulema rise to defend Mahmud II
- qadi: “…send them back to their natural judge…”
- 6,000-20,000 Janissaries killed in Istanbul
- empire-wide order for extermination of Janissaries
- “The Auspicious Event”

5. ALGERIA
- since Barbarossa, Barbary Pirates active; shipping, raids on coastal towns; loot and slaves
- Barbary Pirates hold European shipping hostage for tribute, raid coastal towns for slaves
- 1784 first USA merchant ship captured and crew enslaved; 12 by 1793
  - USA without funds to ransom or pay tribute
- 1794 US Navy established
- 1801-1805 First Barbary War (1804 Philadelphia)
- 1815 Second Barbary War; end of actions against USA shipping
- 1815-1830 Barbary pirates still active against European shipping
  - lesson of USA
  - end of Napoleonic Wars; large military establishments idle
  - British in control of Malta
- 1830 France attacks and annexes Algeria

5. EGYPT (AGAIN) AND RUSSIA
- 1832 Mehmet Ali (promised Pashaship of Crete for Greece aid)
  - Ibrahim Pasha > Palestine
  - captures Acre > Syria > Anatolia (Konya)
  - to outskirts of Bursa; dethrone Mahmud II
- Mahmud II appeals for foreign military aid > Russia (Nicholas II)
- 1833 Russian army and navy encamped around Istanbul
  - Ibrahim withdraws
  - England and France insist on Russian withdrawal
  - concessions given to Russians in Ottoman Empire (Bosphorus transit)
- 1838 Mehmet Ali refuses to pay tribute to Istanbul
- 1839 Ottoman military expedition against Mehmet Ali fails
- British and French (threatened) intervention
- 1841 Mehmet Ali recognized as hereditary Pasha of Egypt (only)
  - Mahmud II died 1839

VI. TANZIMAT
- Mahmud II begins program of modernizing / Westernizing / reforming Ottoman Empire
- von Molkte (Prussia): troops and defenses
- USA shipbuilders and British naval advisors
- government: elimination of hereditary posts
  - elimination of tenured sinecures
  - Palace School closed
  - new schools to train government employees
  - new dress: trousers, coat, fez
  - new school for foreign languages; no Greek dragomen since 1827
- French and Turkish printing presses opened
- 1839 Abdulmedjid I (reg. 1839-1861)
  - Mustafa Reshid Pasha as foreign minister
- Dolmabache Palace (completed 1853) symbol of Westernization
- 1839 Imperial Edict of Gülhane
  - decline blamed on non-observance of Koran and laws
  - tax reform
  - universal military conscription
  - equality of all subjects
  - promise of a legislative body appointed by Sultan
- Tanzimat Era = (T) re-organization, re-ordering
- European “interest” in Ottoman Empire’s religious minorities and shrines
  - Fossati brothers 1847-1849 work at Hagia Sophia
  - French: Catholics and Maronites
  - British: Armenians and Greeks; holy places of Palestine
  - Russians: all Orthodox sects > friction in Palestine between Orthodox & Catholics
- 1852 (1862) Status Quo
  - Nicholas I and “immanent division of Empire”
    - 1853 to Hamilton Seymour
      “We have a sick man on our hands, a man gravely ill. It would be a misfortune if one
      of these days he slips through our hands, especially before the necessary
      arrangements are made.”
- Russian demands for protectorate over all orthodox clerics and laity of Ottoman Empire
  - resistance from British, French, Austrians, Prussians
- 1853-1856 Crimean War
  - Ottomans declare war, cross Danube; Russian-Ottoman Battle of Sinope
  - Russia at war against Ottomans, defended by Britain and France
  - Ottoman soldiers (outgunned, understaffed, outmanned) performed beyond all expectations
  - Ottomans win war on the Danube
  - British and French (Napoleon III) war fever > Crimea; Ottomans with small role
    - first war extensively covered by press; Florence Nightingale, Light Brigade
  - Nicholas I > Alexander II sues for peace
- Crimean War and vindication of Westernization
  - state sponsored secondary schools, University of Istanbul
  - telegraph and railroad (1855)
  - state-sponsored charitable works
- 1856 Hatt-i Hümayun (Noble Rescript of Human Rights)
  - rights of the individual
  - emphasis on economic peace, progress, and prosperity
  - equality of all under law; all races, all religions as individuals (not millets)
  - no reference to the Koran
- Osmanlilik = (T) Ottomanism
  - not previous Ottomanism: universal access to elite through conversion (devshirme)
  - political equality; equal access to and protection of law of Ottoman Empire
  - “benevolent imperial dictatorship”
- failure of Osmanlilik
  - Ulema: Osmanlilik abolishes superiority of Islam and Koran
    - Osmanlilik ends divinely ordained gulf between believer vs unbeliever
    - Osmanlilik destroys natural distinction between rulers and the ruled
  - European powers and protectorates over minorities within Ottoman Empire
    - separate and inferior status as pretext for intervention
  - nationalism = every people must have their own nation-state
    - days of multi-ethnic empires passing
    - agitation of European communities-in-exile (Greeks, Armenians)
  - limited appeal to a Turkish educated governing elite
- nascent Turkish nationalism amongst Yeni Osmanlilar = (T) New Ottomans
- pro-modernization, anti-Western (interference)
  - economic: capitulations; increasing debt to foreign banks
  - military: foreign advisors and commanders
  - religious: minority protectorates
  - political: disintegration of empire, dictated peace terms
- result: growth of a Westernized, secular governing elite
  - reforms in government structure
  - secular courts (friction with religious courts)
  - educational reforms (widen social gulf between religious and secular)
  - early 1860s newspapers appear in large cities
  - importation of superficial European customs in cities
  - great divide in Ottoman society
- Yeni Osmanlilar call for “constitutional government” > exiled; agitation from abroad
- 1867 Serbians capture Golbac
- 1869 Suez Canal completed
  - constructed largely without reference to Ottomans
  - eventual bankruptcy of Egypt > British control of Suez Canal
- 1860s in Egypt: British legal system
  - British and French railroads
  - growth of cotton exports (USA civil war)
- 1871 Verdi’s *Aida* performed in new Cairo Opera House (opening of Suez Canal)
- 1875 Ottoman Empire declares bankruptcy
- 1875 Slavic revolts in Herzegovina and Bosnia; lethargic government response
- 1876 coup of government officials: Abdulaziz > Murad V > Abdulhamid II

### VII. Sultan Abdulhamid II (reg. 1876-1909): The Early Years
- competing forces of traditional Islam and Western secularism
- drafting of a constitution
- December 19, 1876 constitution promulgated
  - council of ministers; elected chamber of deputies
  - legislative body appointed by sultan
  - sultan approves / vetoes legislation
  - secular judiciary
  - bill of individual rights; equality of all subjects
  - Abdulhamid II declared “Sultan and Caliph”
- 1877 Russia invades Ottoman Empire to protect Slavic minorities
  - Pan-Slavism replaces Orthodox protectorate
- 1878 Turkish defenses broken; Russians > Edirne > Istanbul
- 1878 Treaty of San Stefano
  - Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania independent
  - Bulgaria autonomous
  - Bessarabia to Russia; Kars to Russia
- Russian advances provoke wider European intervention
- 1878 Treaty of Berlin engineered by Bismarck to deal with “The Eastern Question”
  - sizes of Serbia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria reduced
  - Bosnia and Herzegovina administered by Austro-Hungarian Empire
  - Cyprus administered by Britain; base to defend Ottomans from Russians; Suez
  - Italian given vague promises about Albania
  - Germany took nothing; Bismarck “disinterested broker”
- 1878 Haji Ahmed Efendi blames sultan for war outcome, other ills of the empire
- 1878 Abdulhamid II prorogues the parliament, suspends the constitution
- 1878 abortive plots to free Murad V from the kafes
- 1881 Europeans force Ottomans to concede more land to Greece (Thessaly)
  - Greek Lyceum of Phanar built
  - France occupies Tunis; begins penetration of Morocco
  - French administer Ottoman tax and revenue system
- 1882 Britain occupies Egypt (including Sinai) after Arabi’s anti-Western riots
  - serious economic, land reforms
- repression of internal dissent
  - 16 Prime Ministers / Grand Viziers within 6 years
  - books and newspapers censored, closed > official government press
  - establishment of elaborate spy system; foreign mail opened
  - foreign schools closely watched
  - spy networks to spy on spy networks
  - 1890s Abdulhamid II sequesters self in Yildiz Palace
- turn towards Germany
  - 1883 General von der Goltz re-organizes Ottoman military
  - 1888 railroad track laid from Vienna to Istanbul
  - 1889 Wilhelm II visits Istanbul
  - 1895 Wilhelm II visits Istanbul, Damascus (Saladin’s tomb), and Jerusalem
  - 1890s track laid from Istanbul to Ankara to Konya
- Abdulhamid’s Pan-Islamism
  - to counter nationalistic movements in Ottoman Empire, Balkans, Middle East
  - frequent use of title of “Caliph”
  - repair mosques in Mecca, Damascus, Jerusalem
  - subsidize pilgrimages to Mecca
  - 1908 Damascus-Medina railroad with Moslem men and Moslem money
  - Arabs into positions of government
  - Europe portrayed as anti-Islamic
- Westernization and modernization
  - extension of telegraph to corners of the empire
  - improvement of secular primary and secondary educational facilities
  - University of Istanbul law and medicine faculties
  - continued improvement of military (Germany), army rather than navy
    - 1897 Ottoman victory over Greeks
  - military preparatory schools established
- 1889 Committee of Union and Progress (CUP) founded
  - secret organization of military and medical students
  - educated, Westernized elite; some government bureaucrats
  - critics of Abdulhamid’s suppression, espionage, patronage system
  - inspired by Yeni Osmanlilar; vehemently pro-Ottoman
  - dubbed “Young Turks”
  - CUP cells (Istanbul, Thessalonike) spread across Ottoman Empire
- 1890 Armenian Revolutionary Federation
- 1893 Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization
I. THE REIGN OF ABDULHAMID: THE LATER YEARS
- Abdulhamid II (reg. 1876-1909)
  - democratic government (constitution, assembly) suspended since 1878
  - increasingly suppressive regime; spy network; retreat to Yildiz Palace
  - increasingly vocal and violent nationalistic movements
    - every race with own nation-state
    - model of Greece (1830); questions of: Macedonia and Crete
    - Serbians, Bulgarians, Rumanians
    - Armenians: 1881 Protectors of the Fatherland
      - 1890 Armenian Revolutionary Federation
    - Arabs (Turks, British, Zionists)
    - Albanians
    - Macedonians
    - European “protectorates” over Christian minorities
    - loss of territory to former subjects and external powers
  - Abdulhamid’s pan-Islamism and use of claims of the “Caliph”
  - need for modernization-westernization; turn to Germany
    - military modernization (1883 von der Goltz)
    - educational reforms
    - extension telegraph & railroad
      - 1888 Vienna-Istanbul
      - by 1890 Istanbul-Ankara-Konya
      - 1903 Konya > Tarsus > Baghdad concession granted to Germans
      - 1901-1908 Damascus-Medina
  - 1889 Committee of Union and Progress (CUP), “Young Turks”
    - secret society (Istanbul, Salonika > other cities)
    - military, medical students, government bureaucrats, officers, “intellectuals”
    - reformist, pro-democratic, anti-Hamidian, pro-Ottoman
    - increasingly pro-Turkish undercurrent gains ground
      - Turkish pre-Islamic origins > Pan-Turanism
      - purification of court Osmanli Turkish of Arab and Persian elements
      - rehabilitation of word “Turk”
    - suppression and exile of CUP members
    - small “revolutionary” elite
II. THE ARMENIANS
- 2,500,000 in Ottoman Empire, Russia, Persia (disputed borders); 1,500,000 in east Anatolia
- not majority in any vilayet
  - uneasy accommodation with Turks, Circassians and Kurds since Ani, Lesser Armenia
- British claim of protectorship over Armenians; consuls to report on Armenian affairs
- nationalistic claims of various Armenian groups
  - 1878 Congress of Berlin; representative requesting appointment of Christian governor
- 1881 Protectors of the Fatherland
- 1885 Armenagans founded in Van
- 1887 Hunchaks formed in Geneva
- 1890 Armenian Revolutionary Federation
- Armenian nationalists vs Armenian Ottomans & rural peasantry
- protection or autonomy (?); minor raids and riots
- 1891 Abdulhamid forms Hamidiye to control Armenians
  - armed Kurds to police Armenians > predators against Armenians; Moslem vs Christian
- 1894 Kurdish exactions > Armenian riots
  > Ottoman troops & Hamidiye launch all-out attack on Armenians
  - “First Armenian Massacre”
- 1895 Commission of Inquiry by Abdulhamid re: “Armenian brigands”
  - armed riots in Istanbul, Trabzon, Erzurum, Urfa, Zeitun
  - Ottoman troops whip Moslem population into anti-Christian frenzy
  - ca. 100,000 Armenians killed in 1895 (?)
- 1896 Armenians take hostages in Ottoman Bank in Istanbul; publicize grievances
  - captors > exile
  - anti-Armenian riots in Istanbul leave 6,000 dead; connivance of police
  - threat of British landing marines > riots ended
  - protests of Six Powers
  - William Gladstone and European press
- 1897 Six Powers’ threats and inaction

**III. CRETE**
- 90% Greek, 10% Turkish
- constant agitation during Greek War of Independence
- 1880s riots and mutual atrocities
- 1896 open warfare on Crete; Greece sends troops to Crete, blockade
- Six Powers impose peace: Ottomans and Greeks withdraw
  - Crete autonomous within Ottoman Empire
  - Crete with Greek prince
- 1898 Crete independent
- 1908 Crete becomes part of Greece

**IV. MACEDONIA**
- macédoine, macedonia
- ethnic diversity: Serbs, Bulgarians / Macedonians, Vlachs, Albanians, Greeks, Turks, Jews, Donmehs, Gypsies, Armenians, Rumanians, Germans; own languages, own religions
- aggrandizement plans of neighbors: Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia
  - religious & political propaganda > armed guerilla bands
  - Europe’s plans for independent/autonomous Macedonia nixed by Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia
- Ottoman administration borders on rapine
- Third Army pay in arrears
- 1908 Enver to the hills with troops; Monastir (Bitola) troops rebel (Niyazi)
- CUP demands restorations of constitution of 1876; via telegraph to Abdulhamid II
  - sultan’s troops join rebels
  - Albanian Moslems join rebels
  - Grand Mufti of Istanbul supports rebel demands
  - Divan expresses sympathy with rebels
- European powers support constitutional demands of rebels
- Abdulhamid capitulates / acquiesces
- celebration of Abdulhamid’s generosity
  - spy network disbanded (?)
  - press censorship lifted; amnesty granted
  - new bridge over Golden Horn
  - constitution restored and elections called
    - CUP majority
    - all races and religions represented
- 1908 Bulgaria declares full independence (vs autonomy)
  - Austria-Hungary annexes Bosnia-Herzegovina (administration since 1878)
  - Crete becomes part of Greece
- 1909 another Armenian massacre
  - Arab-Zionist clashes increase
  - Abdulhamid foot-dragging on reforms
  - army & reactionary revolt for restoration of Islamic law (Abdulhamid acquiesces)
  - Third Army from Macedonia (by train): Mahmud Shevket, Enver, Niyazi (Kemal Mustafa) regain control of Istanbul, restore CUP
- 1909 parliamentary delegation and Grand Mufti decide Abdulhamid had acted contrary to Islamic law > deposed; exiled to Salonika
- Mehmet V installed as Sultan and Caliph

V. THE LAST WARS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE
- nationalism triumphant over Ottomanism, Pan-Slavism, Pan-Arabism, Pan-Turanism, Pan-Islamism
- growth of Turkish nationalism
- CUP problems
  - inexperience in government
  - intermingling of military and politics
  - increasingly fractured internally
  - increasingly repressive (rigged 1912 elections)
  - modernization vs traditionalism
- 1911 Italy invades Tripoli (Libya)
  - Mustafa Kemal & Enver to organize Ottoman defenses (unsuccessfully)
  - Italian bombardment of Beirut; occupation of Kos, Rhodes
- 1912 Ottoman defeat
- 1912 First Balkan War: Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Montenegro > to protect Christians of Macedonia
  - Greeks: under Crown Prince Constantine take Salonika
  - Serbs: down Vardar Valley
  - Serbs & Bulgarians take Edirne
  - Montenegrins capture Skhodra
  - Bulgarians: into Thrace to Istanbul
  - Istanbul and straits left to Ottomans
  - victors inability to divide the spoils
- 1913 Second Balkan War
  - Turks regain Edirne
  - Greeks retain Salonika
  - Serbia with a greater share of Macedonia
  - Bulgarian losses to Greece, Serbia, Turkey, Rumania
  - Albania independent
- Ottoman Empire ruled by CUP Triumvirate
  - Enver: War Minister
  - Talat: Minister of the Interior
  - Jemal: Navy Minister
- 1914 World War I
  - arms race, colonial & industrial competition, entangling alliances, historical hatreds and friendships
  - 28 June 1914 Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated by Serbian-Bosnian in Sarajevo
  - Central Powers: Germany
  - Austria-Hungary
  - [Bulgaria]
  - Allied Powers: England
  - France
  - Russia
  - [Italy, Greece, Rumania, Serbia]
- CUP leaders divided between Central & Allied; Mustafa Kemal argues neutrality
- Europe: Winston Churchill argued for an alliance with Ottomans; overruled
  - Kaiser Wilhelm II overrules his government’s refusal of alliance with Ottomans
- 1 August: Ottoman-German (secret) alliance

RUSSIAN FRONT
- 1914-1915 Enver’s Caucasian expedition; Turkish-Islamic Empire of Asia
- winter attack against Russians in Caucasus Mountains > near total annihilation Ottoman army
- failure due to delay of one column by Armenians armed and allied with Russians
- 1915 Russians aid / instigate Armenian revolt against Ottomans
- “The Armenian Genocide”
- accusation of premeditated plan to exterminate Armenians
- 1915 expulsion of all Armenians from military > civilian Labor Brigades
- executions of Armenians in Labor Brigades
- 1915 Van conscription > resistance by Armenians
- conscription to isolate > to execute Armenian men (?)
- armed Armenians rescued by Russians
- Russian destruction of Turkish Van
- 29 May 1915 Law of Deportation

GALLIPOLI
- stalemate on western & eastern fronts in Europe > breakthrough to Russia, capture Istanbul
- Churchill envisioned as a naval operation with limited land forces; overridden
- 1915 Liman von Sanders, Mustafa Kemal stop, defeat ANZAC forces

MIDDLE EAST
- 1915 Jemal Pasha’s two attempts to cross the Suez Canal fail; retreat to Palestine
- 1915 British begin push up Tigris-Euphrates
- 1916 Gen. Allenby, T.E. Lawrence and Arab allies begin fight in Arabia, Palestine
- 1918 Allenby enters Jerusalem
- 1918 Allenby stopped in Syria by Mustafa Kemal

MACEDONIA
- stalemate

VI. THE END OF THE OTTOMAN TURKISH EMPIRE
- by 1918 Russia out of war, USA in war
- 1918 Mehmet V dies > Mehmet VI
- September of 1918 General d’Esperey marches up the Vardar Valley; defeats Bulgarians
  - Bulgarians sue for peace; d’Esperey “armistice on the spot”
  - Germans sue for peace with opening of a second front in Vardar Valley > Austria
- October 1918 Ottomans sue for peace; Wilson’s Point 14 re: Anatolia and Turks
- 13 November 1918 Allied warships in Golden Horn Harbor
  - occupation of Istanbul; Dardanelles de-militarized, Ottoman waters internationalized
  - Mehmet VI a prisoner in Dolmabache Palace
  - CUP leaders flee
- plans for the division of the Ottoman Empire; Sykes-Picot Agreement 1915-1916; Balfour
  Correspondence, McMahon-Husein Correspondence, inter alia
  - Britain: Egypt, Palestine, Arabia, Mesopotamia; Dardanelles under British administration
  - France: Lebanon, Syria, economic zone in Anatolia
- Greece: Thrace, Smyrna / Izmir & coastal zone to administer; Constantinople (?)
- Italy: Dodecanese Islands, economic zone in Anatolia
- Armenia: independent
- Kurdistan: autonomous
- waters internationalized
- Istanbul occupied
- Ottoman finances under Allied control
- 1920 Treaty of Sevres
  - signed by representatives of Mehmet VI; throne saved, Ottoman Empire intact

VII. MUSTAFA KEMAL AND TÜRKİYE
- 1881 born in Salonika, Macedonia
- 1893 Monastir (Bitola) military school
- 1899-1905 War College (Istanbul)
- 1905-1911 rise up through ranks; Ottoman nationalist; association with CUP members (until 1909)
- 1911 organizes Arab resistance to Italian invading forces in Libya
- 1914 advises against alliance with Germany, Austria-Hungary
- 1915-1916 Gallipoli
- 1916 regain lands lost to Russians in eastern Anatolia
- 1918 stops Allenby’s forces north of Aleppo
- 13 November 1918 Mustafa Kemal in Istanbul when Allied Fleet enters Golden Horn
- 1919 Greeks occupy Smyrna / Izmir > push into interior
- 1919-1920 Ottoman War Tribunals
  - CUP found guilty for dragging Empire into war, crimes against Armenians
  - Talat, Enver, Jemal found guilty, condemned to death in absentia
  - 130+ CUP members jailed
- May 1919 Mustafa Kemal given commission to disarm Ottoman troops in Anatolia; Samsun
  - forms a nationalist Turkish resistance movement to Allies
  - “Sultan a prisoner”
  - congresses called to unify Turkish resistance
- July 1919 National Pact proclaimed
  - integrity of Ottoman Turkish nation within armistice lines
  - end of Allied occupation
  - end of foreign economic controls over empire
  - Sultan-Caliph (prisoner) within a Turkish nation
- late 1919 elections, nationalist majority to power; Atatürk remains in Ankara
- January 1920 National Pact ratified in Istanbul
  - Britain deports 20+ deputies to Malta; others escape to Ankara
- April 23, 1920 government of the Grand National Assembly convened in Ankara
  - GNA as government while sultan under arrest and Allies occupy Istanbul
  - Atatürk elected president
  - Atatürk condemned to death by Mehmet VI
- 1920 Treaty of Sevres signed by sultan’s government not by GNA
  - GNA recognized as real voice of Turkish people by Russia, France, Italy
  - arms and money from Bolshevik Russia
  - Türkiye and USSR divide Armenia
- 1921 Türkiye declared by GNA
  - recognized by USSR, Italy and France withdraw troops from Anatolia
  - Atatürk as commander-in-chief
  - check Greek advance into interior of Anatolia
  - Battle of the Sakarya River
- 1922 Atatürk pushes Greeks back to Smyrna / Izmir; city torched
- Atatürk to Thrace to stop Greek advance to Istanbul
- British allow Turks into demilitarized zone, control of Istanbul
- Allied plans for new peace treaty at Lausanne; GNA and sultan’s government invited
- November 1922 separation of Sultanate and Caliphate
  - House of Osman usurped the sovereignty of Turkish people
  - Türkiye has regained that sovereignty
  - November 13 sultanate abolished; Mehmet VI dethroned
  - November 17 Mehmet VI flees Istanbul on British ship
    - roams about Europe; settles in San Remo, Italy; dies May 1926 in debt
    - eventually buried in Mosque of Selim I in Damascus
  - Abdulmejid (cousin) elected Caliph by GNA; March 3, 1924 Caliphate abolished
  - Abdulmejid and all known members of House of Osman banished from Türkiye
  - Lausanne Conference; Ismet Pasha represents Türkiye
- 1923 Treaty of Lausanne signed
  - no Armenia, Kurdistan
  - no foreign zones of influence
  - straits under Turkish control; demilitarized > internationalized
  - Britain retains Mosul
  - Hatay not part of Turkey until 1938
  - Greece- Türkiye exchange of populations
- October 13, 1923 Ankara proclaimed the capital
- October 29, 1923 Republic of Turkey established; Atatürk elected president, Ismet Prime Minister

VIII. THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY UNDER MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK
- 1923 Republican People’s Party (RPP) formed by Atatürk
  - only political party; dissension within ranks
  - Atatürk strengthens hand within RPP; RPP as vehicle for Atatürk reforms
- 1924 Caliphate terminated
  - office of Sheik ul-Islam abolished
  - Ministry of Public Instruction takes over education from medresses
  - Prime Minister takes over charitable foundations
- April 1924 new constitution adopted
  - Turkey a republic, Ankara its capital, religion Islam (clause removed 1928)
  - Assembly exercises legislative and executive powers
  - Assembly elects President, President chooses cabinet
- 1924 break within ranks; Progressive Republican Party formed in opposition
- 1925 armed Kurdish rebellion instigated by Nakshbendi dervishes
  - rebellion suppressed
  - dervish tekkes closed
  - press censorship established
  - PRP suppressed
- 1925 fez (Mahmud II) outlawed; Atatürk and “hats”
  - symbol of Ottomans vs symbol of modern civilization
  - riots in eastern Turkey
  - veil left to “the law of fashion”
- 1926 Gregorian calendar (Pope Gregory XIII) of Europe replaces Islamic lunar calendar
  - Swiss civil code, commercial code (Italy, Germany) replace Sheri’ah
  - millet system of Ottomans abolished
  - polygamy abolished
- 1926 assassination attempt against Atatürk foiled
  - swift, harsh arrests, jail terms, executions
- 1927 Atatürk visits Istanbul; enthusiastic reception
- October 15-20 Atatürk six day speech to People’s Party Congress
  - history of Nationalist movement since 1919
  - census taken: 13,648,270; Turkey overwhelmingly agricultural
    - estimated 10% literacy
- 1928 alphabet change from Arabic > Latin (“Turkish”) characters
  - Atatürk’s teaching tours
  - made mandatory for 1929
- 1932 **Turkish Linguistic Society**
  - purification of Turkish language of Persian and Arabic influences
  - purging excesses, eventually halted
**Turkish Historical Society**
  - pre-Islamic Turkish history
  - historical excesses and bizarre theories, eventually abandoned
  - interest in pre-Turkish archaeology of Anatolia (continuation of Hamdi Bey, et al.)
**Turkish Houses (Halkevleri)**
  - community centers: lectures, exhibits, plays, movies
  - aspects of Turkish folk cultures & western European culture
  - republicanism, nationalism, secularism, westernization
- 1933 Hagia Sophia (Ayasofia Mosque) turned into a museum (secularized)
  - uncovering of frescoes (again)
  - excavations; exhibits
- 1934 adoption of surnames made mandatory
  - necessity: plethora of similar names, increasingly mobile society (cities)
  - Assembly calls Mustafa Kemal > Atatürk = (T) Father-Turk; Ismet Inonu
- status of women
  - limited advances in upper classes under sultanate
  - 1926 polygamy outlawed; male prerogatives of divorce ended
  - 1930, 1934 extension of voting franchise to women
  - 1933 13 females judges; 1935 17 female deputies; 1932 Turkish Miss Europe
  - Atatürk urges social mingling of sexes
- 1935 day of rest established as Sunday
  - Islamic Friday: congregational prayer and market day; not day of rest
  - day of rest: Friday > Sunday
- 1937 “Six Arrows” written into the Turkish constitution
  - 1931 Atatürk speech
  - republicanism, nationalism, populism, statism, secularism, reform
  - populism = sovereignty of the people
  - statism = government direction and control of economy
  - popularity of statism / socialism in 1930s
  - “Buy Turkish” campaigns
  - barriers to foreign imports to protect native industries
  - little encouragement of private enterprise
  - statism generally considered a failure
- 1923-1938 “Peace at home, peace abroad”
  - 1923 affairs set straight with Greece; exchange of populations
  - 1925 borders set with Russia
  - by 1930 borders set with Iran
  - 1932 Turkey enters League of Nations
  - 1934 Balkan Pact (Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Rumania)
  - 1937 Saadabad Non-Aggression Pact (Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan)
  - 1938 plebiscite; Hatay becomes part of Turkey
IX. ASSESSMENT
- incredible feat of:
  - salvaging a Turkish nation from the wreckage of the Ottoman Empire
  - creating a political tradition largely alien to the bulk of the population
  - “modernizing” a newly created nation
  - maintaining peace with neighbors (former enemies, out of WWII)
- criticisms: authoritarian vs democratic; failed experiments with opposition parties
  - reforms superficial; city vs countryside
  - reforms never took; modern religious vs secular tension
  - economic programs a failure; general failure of socialism
  - personal foibles
- “Father of the Country” status; idols with clay feet

X. CONCLUSION
- two empires as a continuum, not as two separate academic specialties
- historical continuity often difficult to discern with stark political changes
- two empires ruled over same peoples, fought same enemies, ruled from same capital city, received ultimately fatal blows from same source, Western Europe
- as empires rulers had to find accommodation for subject peoples
  - Byzantines co-opt Armenians; convert Slavs
  - Turks and devşirme & Ottomanism
- both succeeded, but only for a while
- both empires failed for same 3 reasons:
  1) subjects wanted out
    - from Byzantines to form own kingdoms
    - from Ottomans to form own nations
  2) failure to adapt their institutions to external challenges
    - Byzantines: western innovations in war, finances, technology; Ottoman fervor
    - Ottomans: western innovations in war, finances, science & technology
  3) internal decay
    - incredible corruption and extravagance of ruling elite towards end
    - cause of failure to adapt or its consequence remains uncertain
- Does moral decay cause or proceed from political decay?